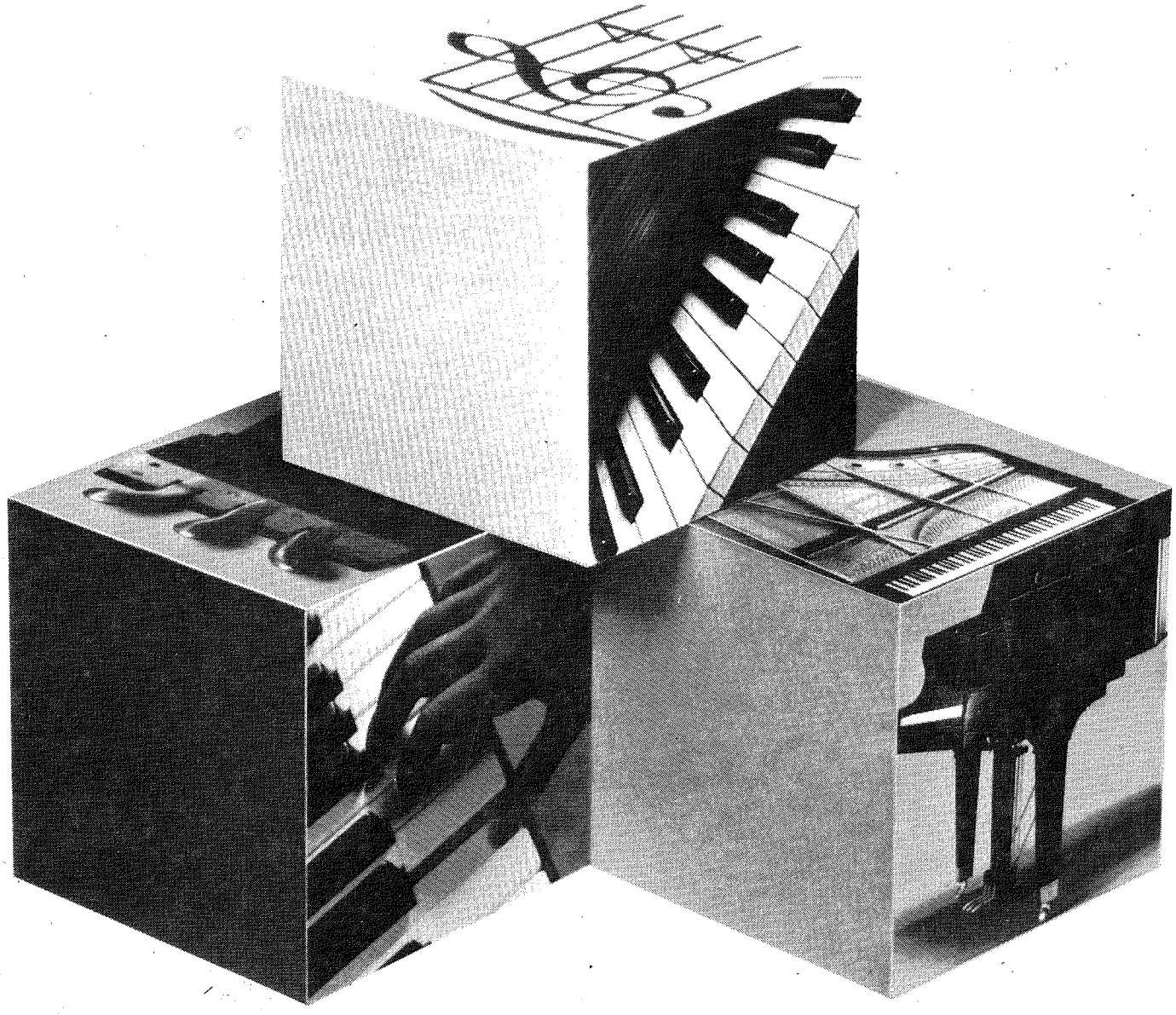
VISIT…

BASTIEN PIANO BASICS PIANO

LEVEL 3



BY JAMES BASTIEN

KJOS NEIL A. KJOS MUSIC COMPANY • SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Music Dictionary

TERM	SIGN or ABBREVIATION	MEANING
A Tempo		return to original speed
Accent Sign	>	play the note or notes louder
Alla Breve	¢	$\frac{2}{2}$ time, or "cut time"; two strong beats to the measure
Alla Marcia		in march time
Allegretto		moderately fast
Allegro		fast
Andante		slowly (walking tempo)
Animato		lively
Binary Form		a two-part form made of Sections A and B
Cantabile		singing style, lyrical
Chromatic Scale		a scale made of twelve half steps that may begin on any note
Coda	𝄌	ending
Common Time	C	another way of indicating $\frac{4}{4}$ time
Con Brio		with vigor and spirit
Con Moto		with motion
Con Spirito		with spirit
Crescendo	*cresc.* <	gradually play louder
Da Capo al Fine	*D.C. al Fine*	repeat from the beginning and play to the *Fine*
Decrescendo	*decresc.* >	gradually play softer
Diminuendo	*dim.* >	gradually play softer
Dynamics		signs that indicate ranges of volume from soft to loud
Fermata	𝄐	hold the note or notes longer than the time value
Fine		the end
Forte	*f*	loud
Fortissimo	*ff*	very loud

(continued on the inside back cover)

Dear teachers and parents:

Piano, Level 3 presents important new information for the student. The learning sequence is carefully graded to assure steady progress, while the full-color illustrations entertain and reinforce along the way. The selection of pieces includes original works as well as familiar folk songs and pop styles in creative, enjoyable arrangements.

The companion books—**Theory** and **Performance**—are coordinated page-by-page (see *Contents*) to provide thorough reinforcement of basic concepts. The **Bastien Music Flashcards** may be assigned for extra drill in learning notes, key signatures, music signs, and terms. The **Bastien Music Notebook**, an assignment book, may be used throughout the series.

BASTIEN PIANO BASICS is a method designed for achievement and success. We offer you our best wishes for continued success at this level of advancement.

Neil A. Kjos Music Company
James Bastien
Jane Smisor Bastien

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WP203

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*To reinforce the feeling of achievement, the teacher or student may put a √ when the page has been mastered.

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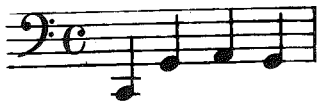
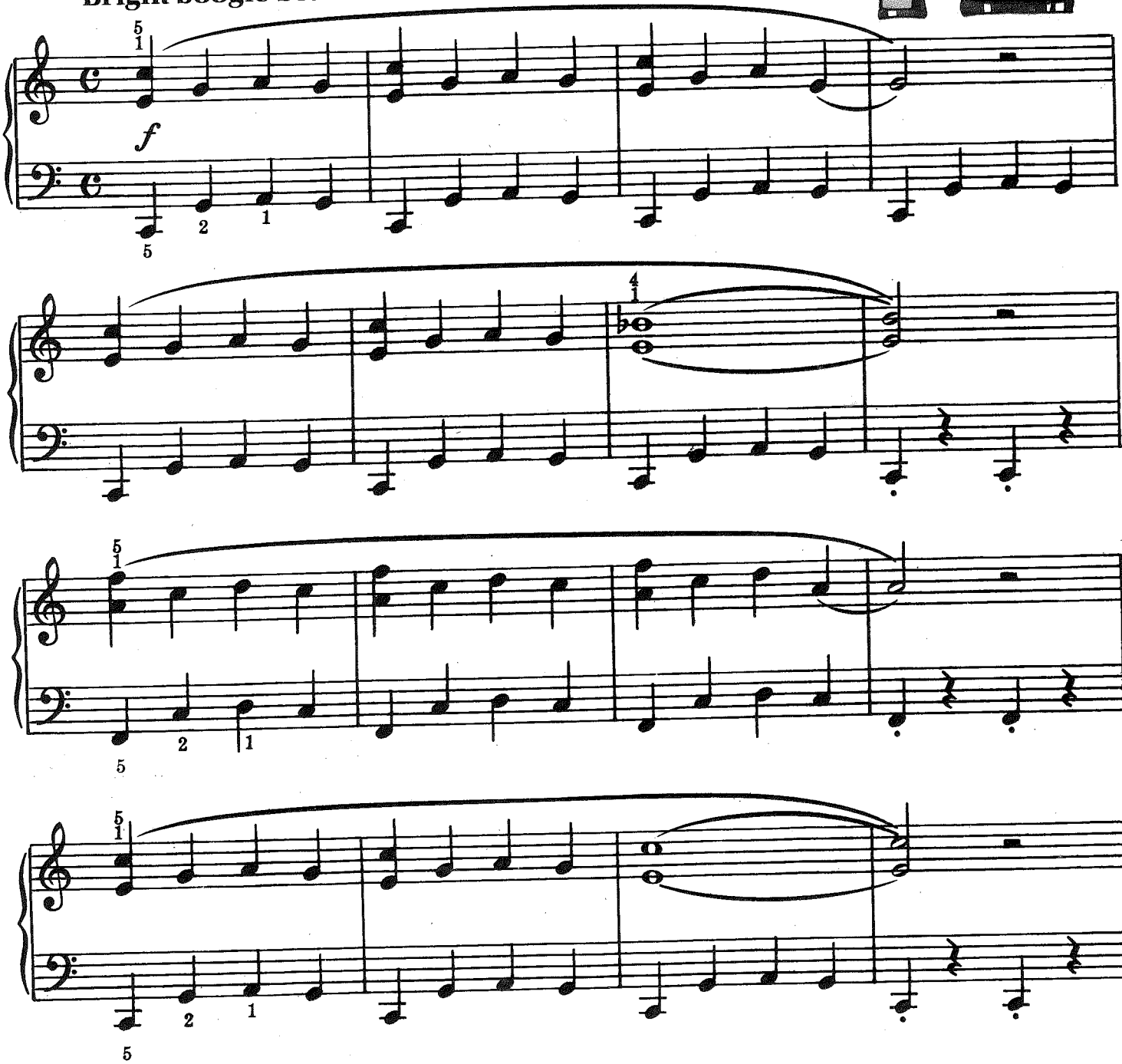
Boogie Bass

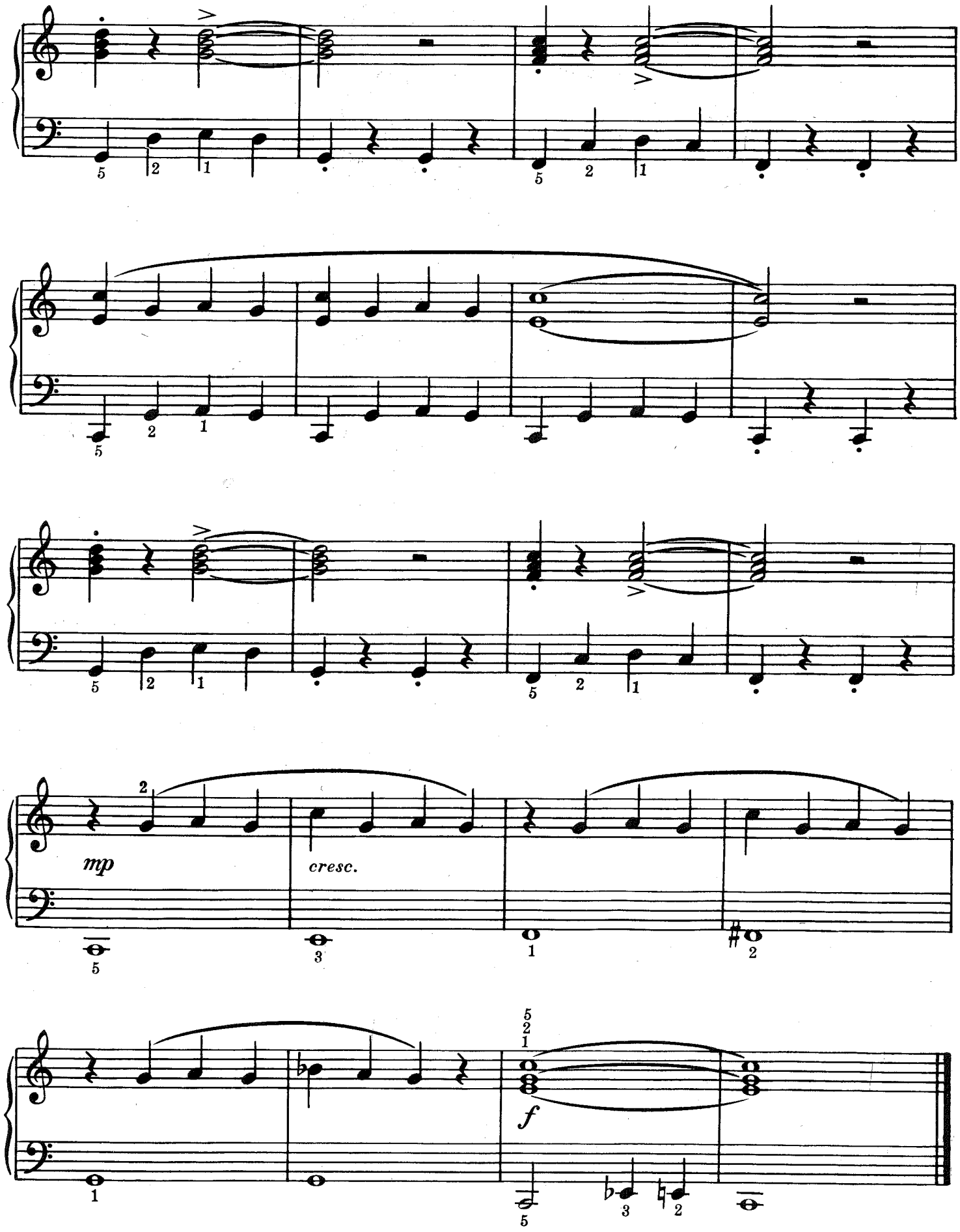


Play hands separately first.

Saturday Night Boogie

Bright boogie beat

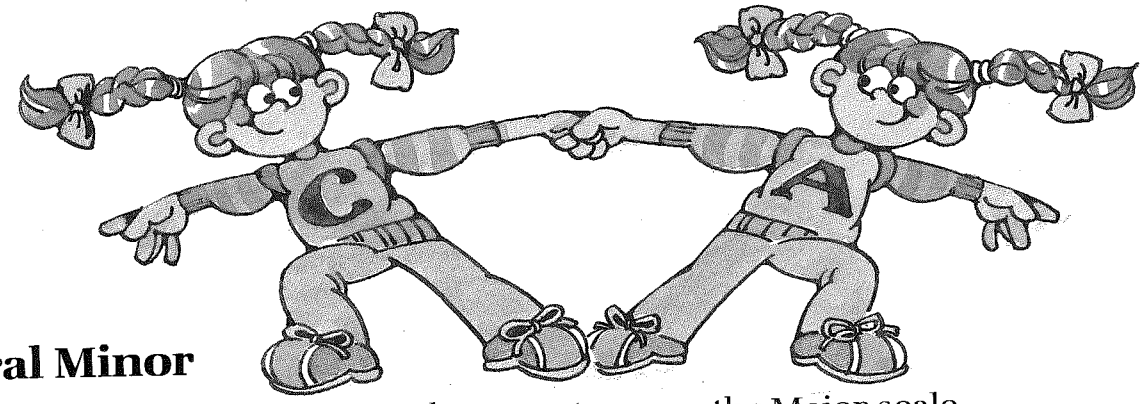



mp
cresc.
f

Relative Minor Scales

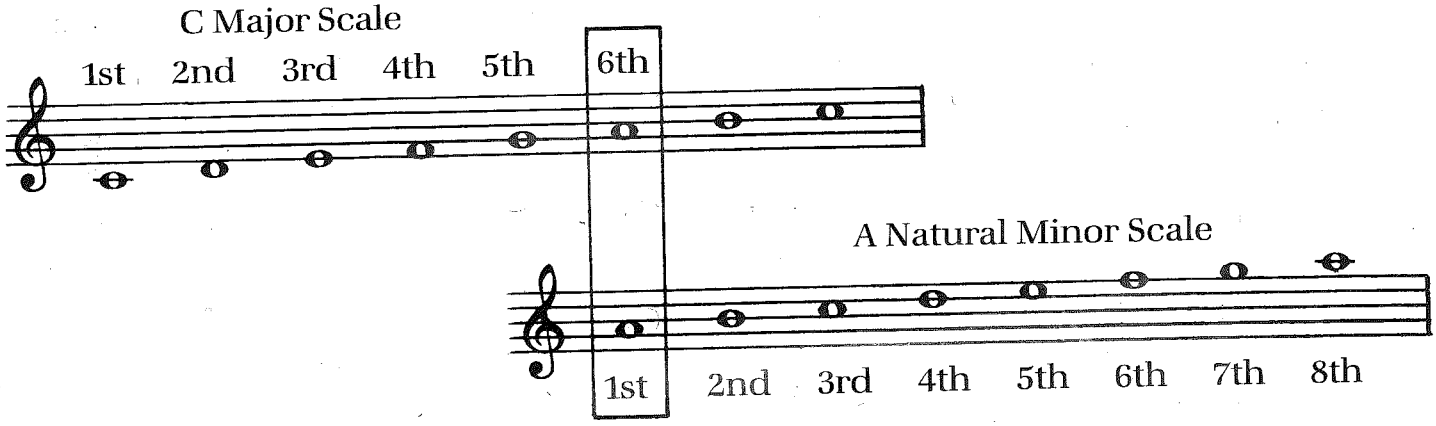
For each Major key there is a **relative minor**.
The **same** key signature is used for each key.

The relative minor scale uses the **6th** tone of the Major scale for its starting note.
There are three forms of minor scales: **natural**, **harmonic**, **melodic**.



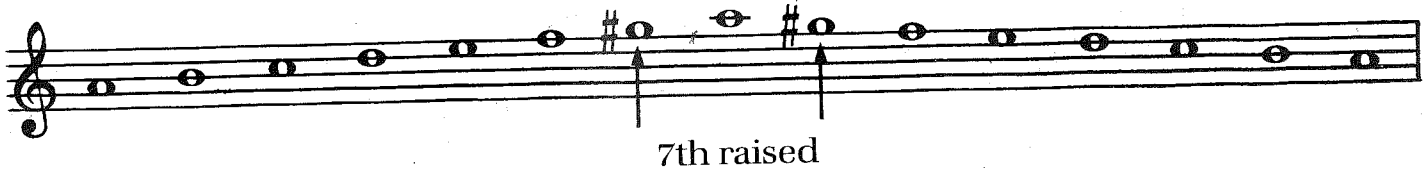
Natural Minor

The natural minor scale uses the same tones as the Major scale.



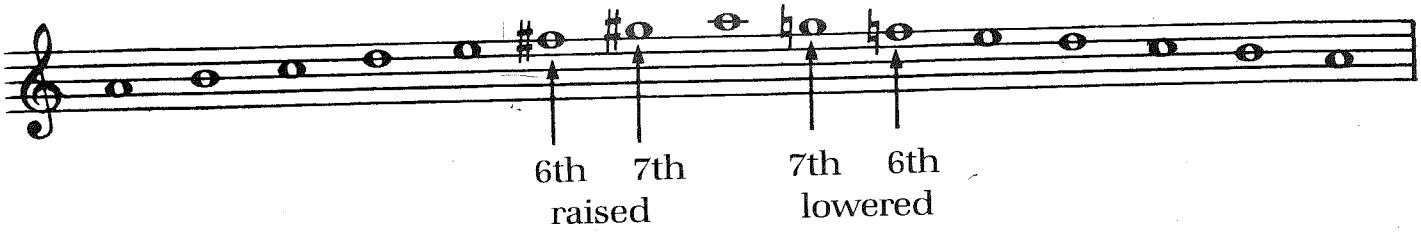
Harmonic Minor

The 7th tone is raised one half step and must be written,
because it is not in the key signature.



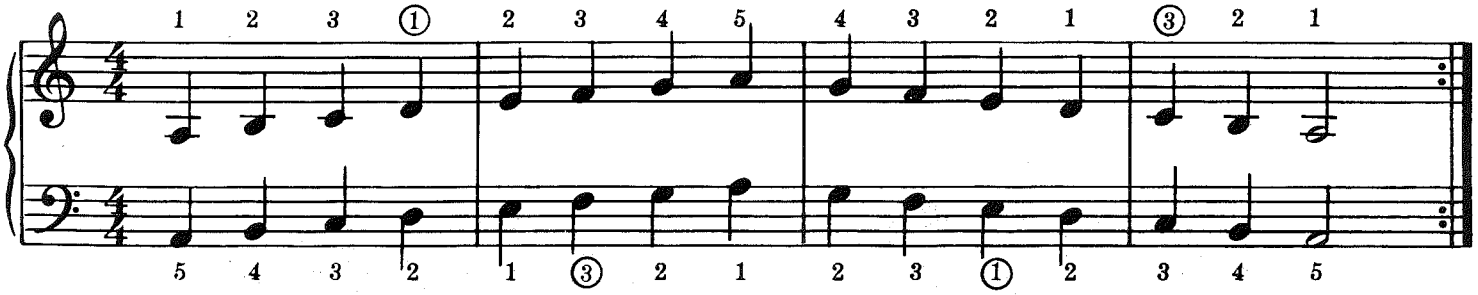
Melodic Minor

The 6th and 7th tones are raised one half step going up and lowered going down.

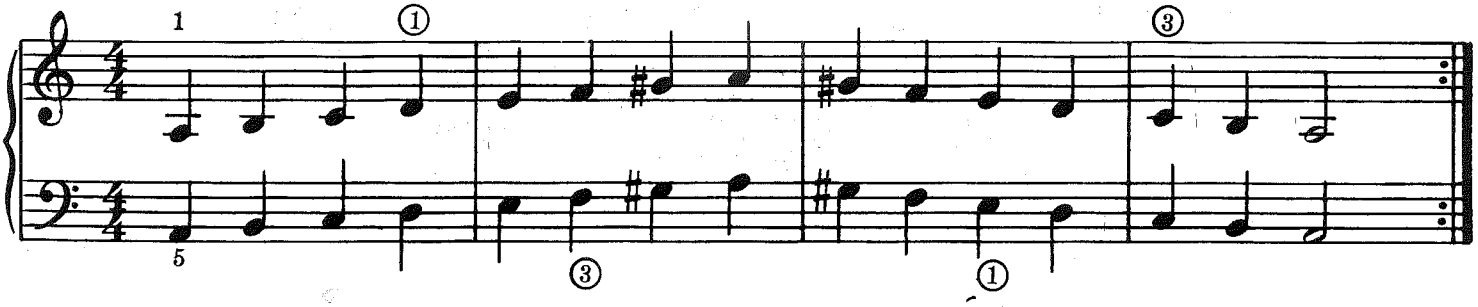


Play hands separately first. **Memorize** this fingering.

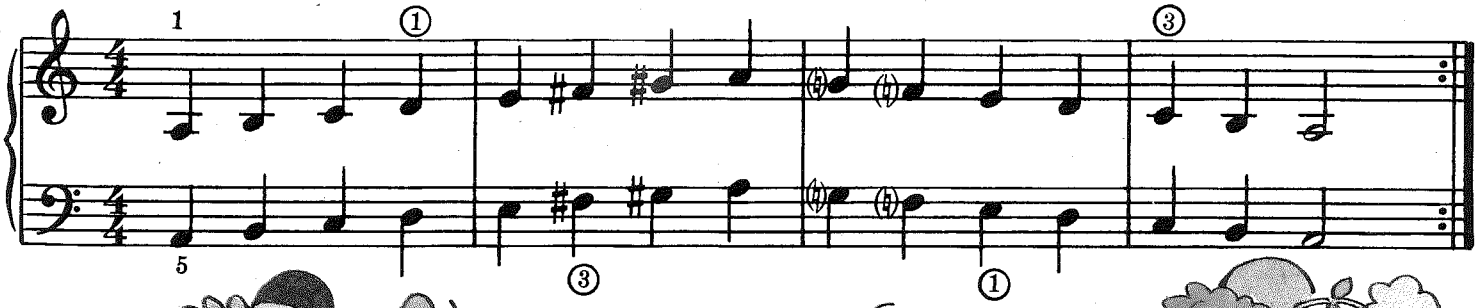
A Natural Minor

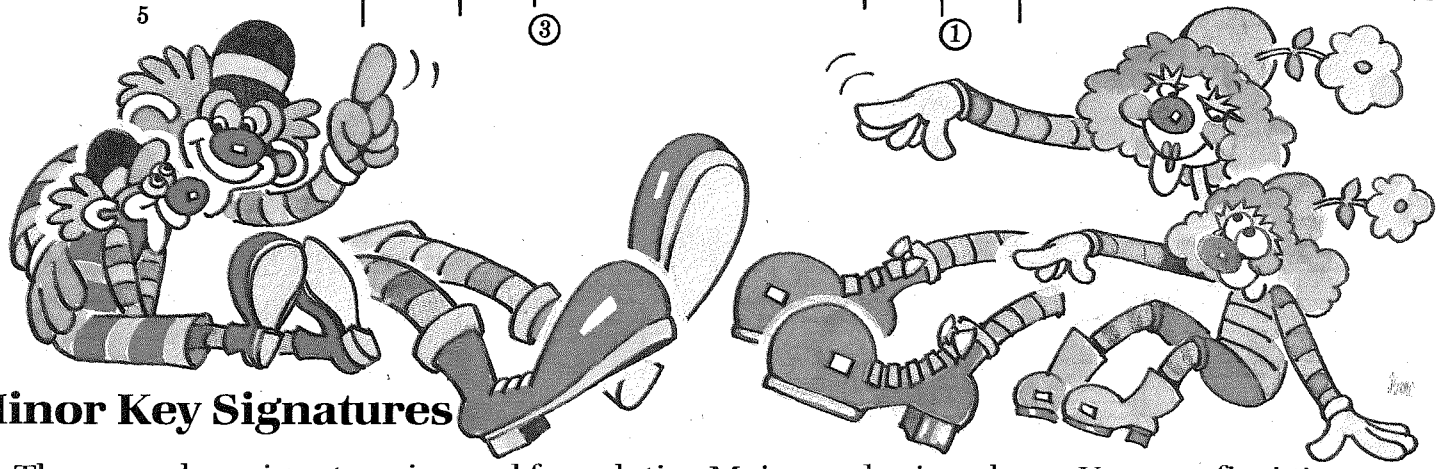


A Harmonic Minor



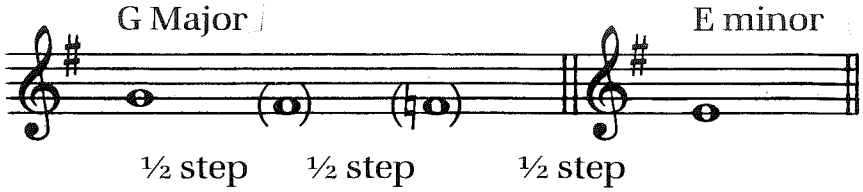
A Melodic Minor



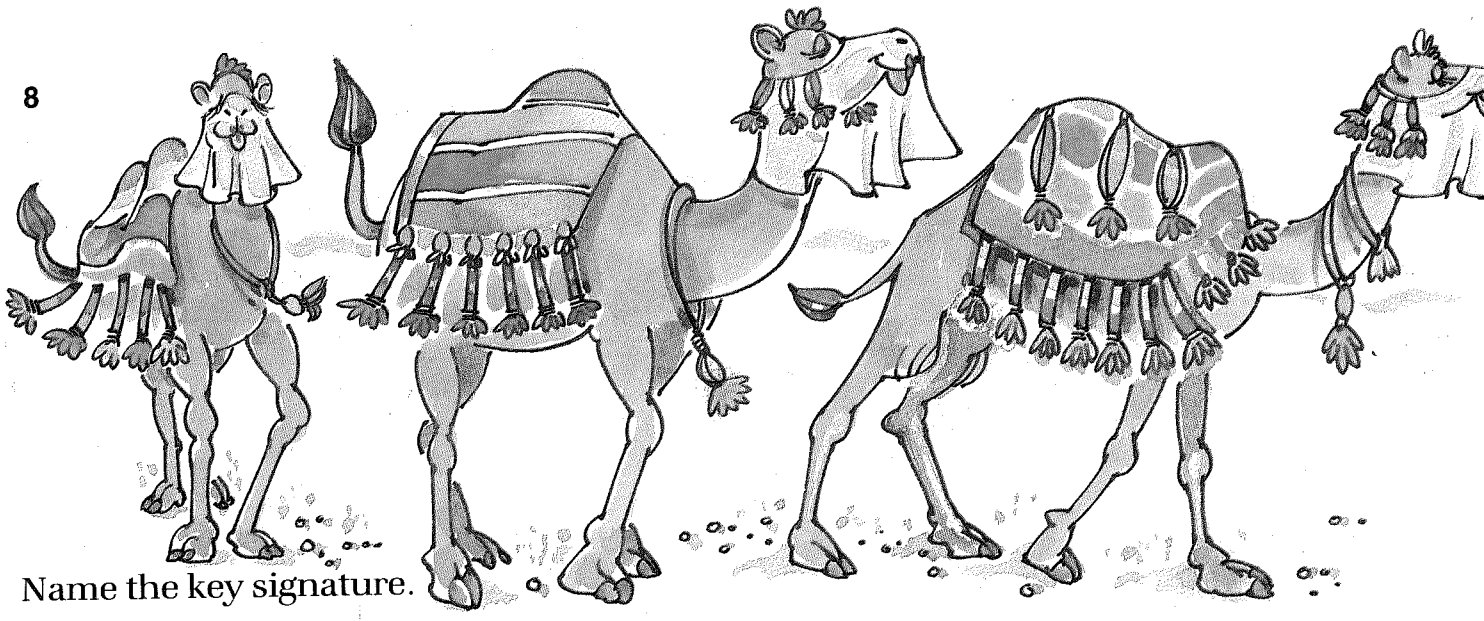


Minor Key Signatures

The same key signature is used for relative Major and minor keys. You can find the minor key by counting down three half steps from the Major key.

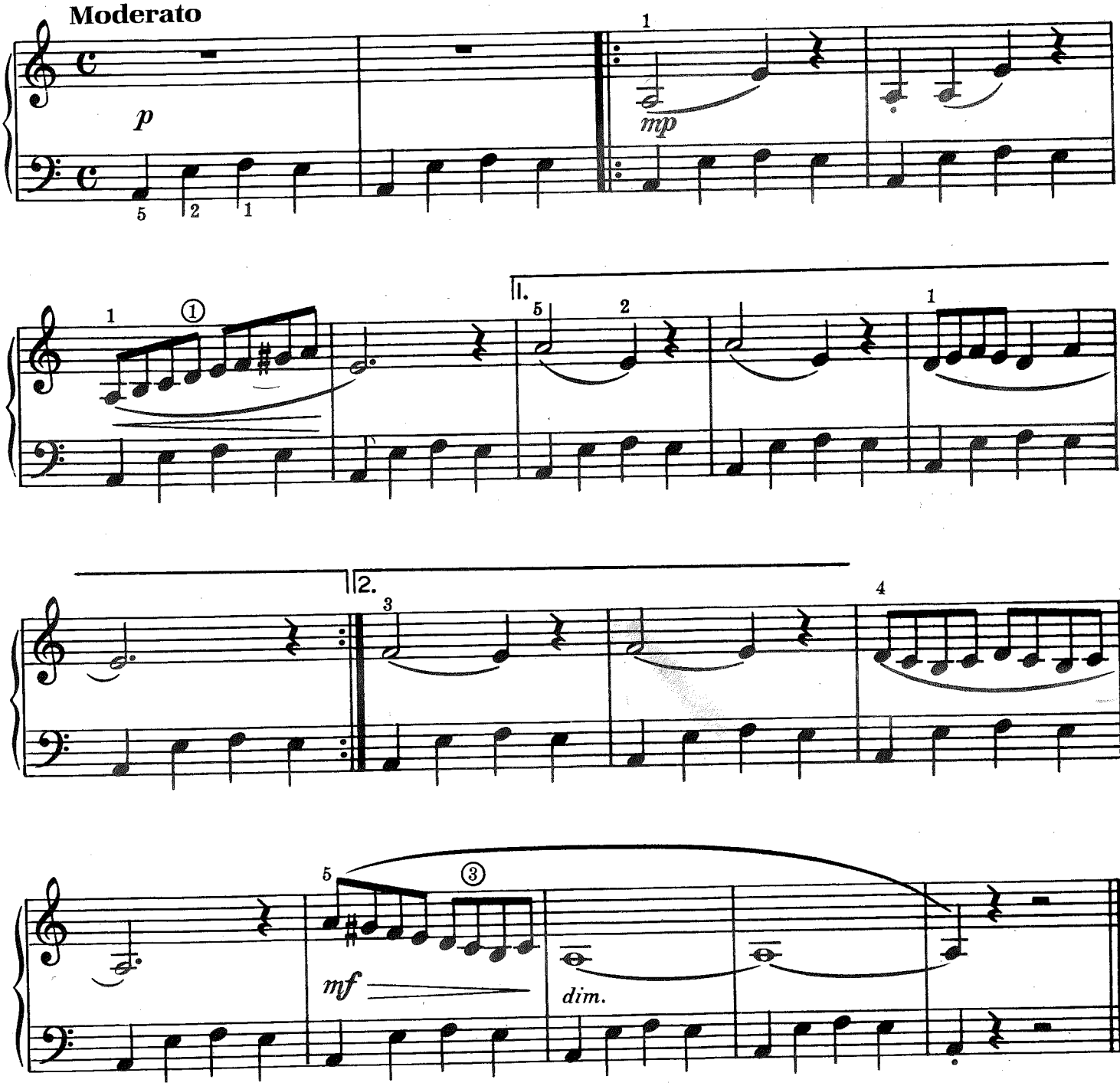


TEACHER: Have the student find other minor keys for given Major keys.



Name the key signature.

Camel Caravan



Name the key signature.

Ocean Waves

Con moto*

mf

cresc.

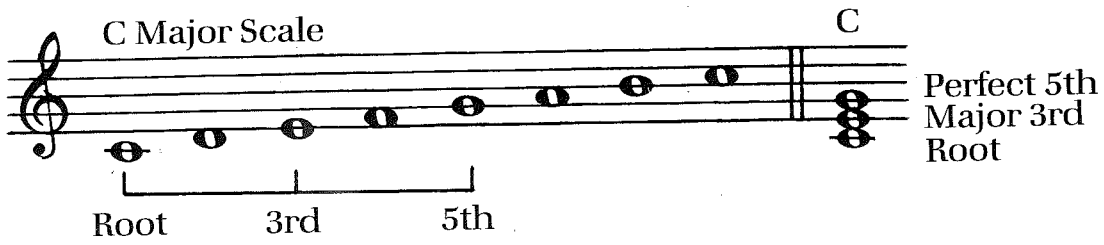
f

8va

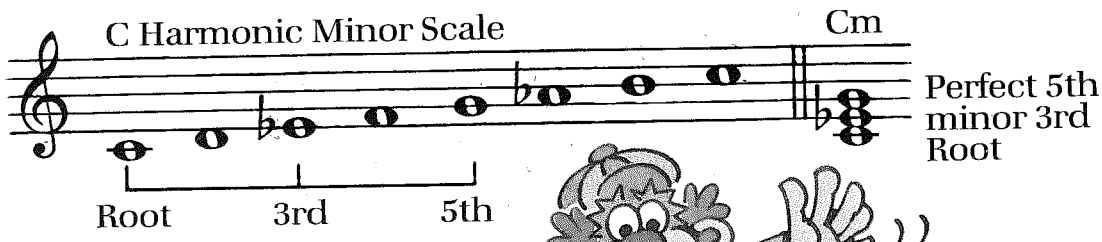
*Con moto means to play with motion.

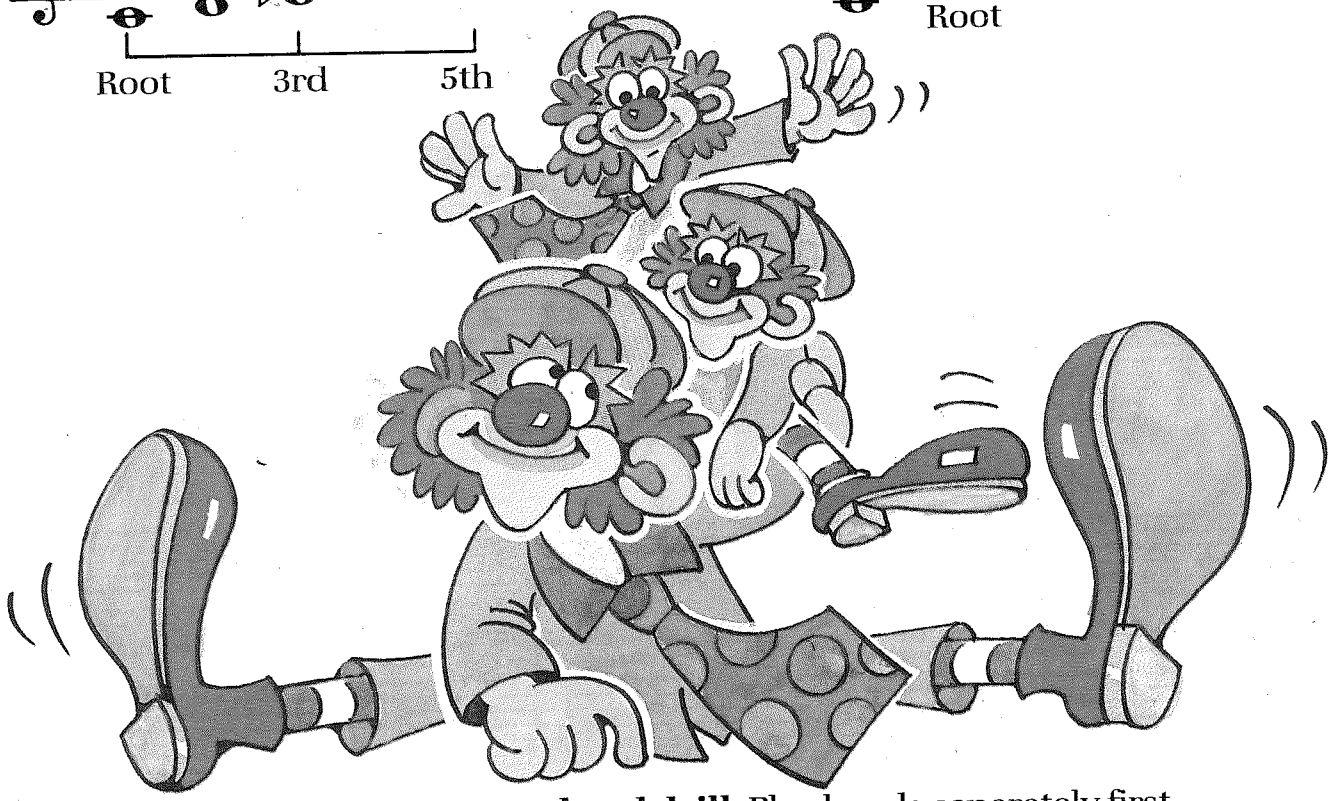
Major and Minor Triads

Major triads have a root, Major 3rd, and Perfect 5th. The notes in a Major triad belong to the notes in a Major scale.



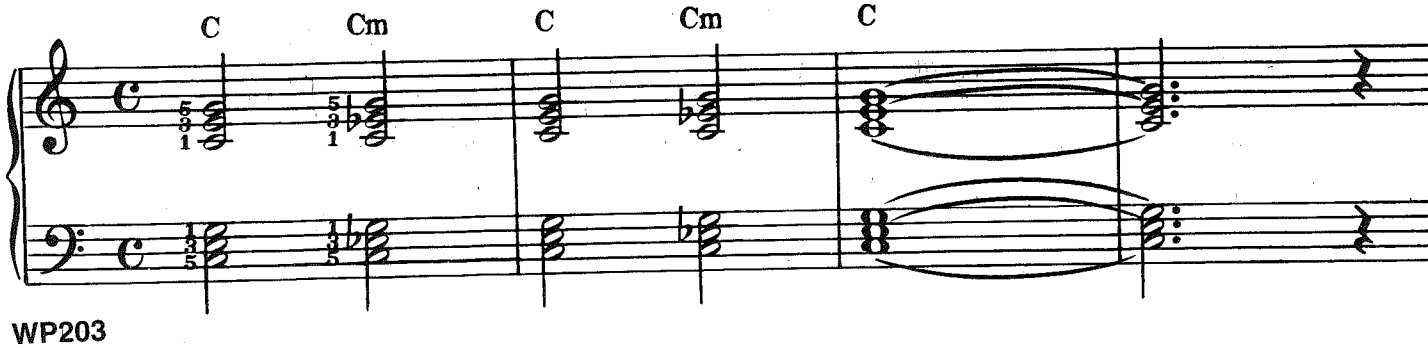
Minor triads have a root, minor 3rd, and Perfect 5th. The notes in a minor triad belong to the notes in a minor scale.





Practice the following Major-minor **chord drill**. Play hands separately first.

Play as written, then transpose to F, G, D, E, and A.



$\text{¢} = \frac{2}{2}$

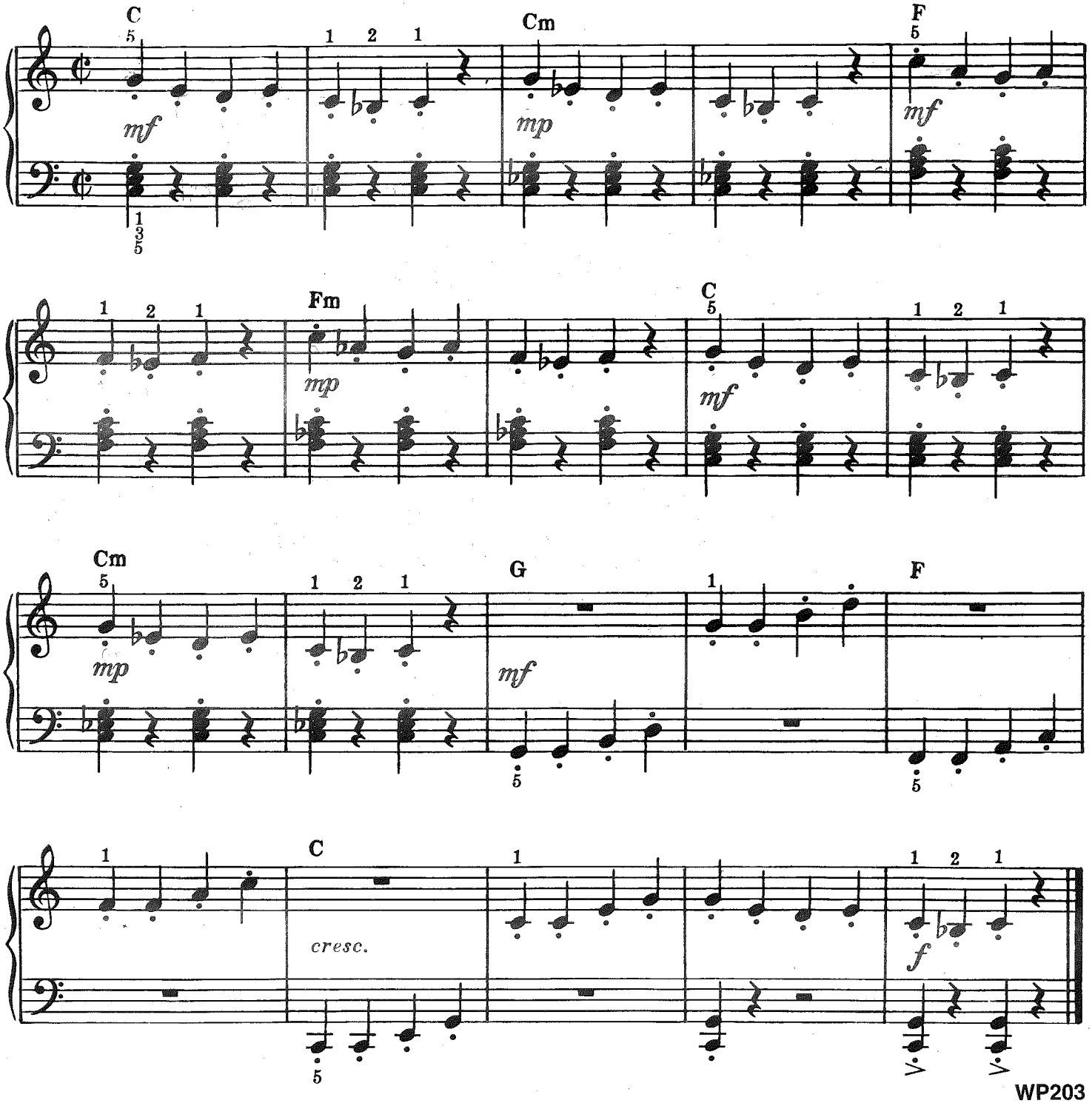
This sign ¢ means *alla breve* (or "cut time"). There are **two** strong beats to the measure. When you first play in cut time, count $\frac{4}{4}$ time (four beats to the measure). When you know the piece better, count $\frac{2}{2}$ time (two beats to the measure).

Clap and count this rhythm:

Count: 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 &

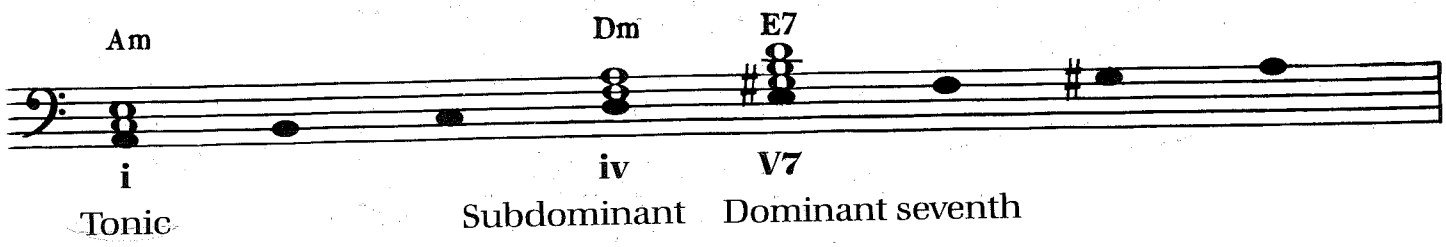
Major-Minor Bop

Moderately fast

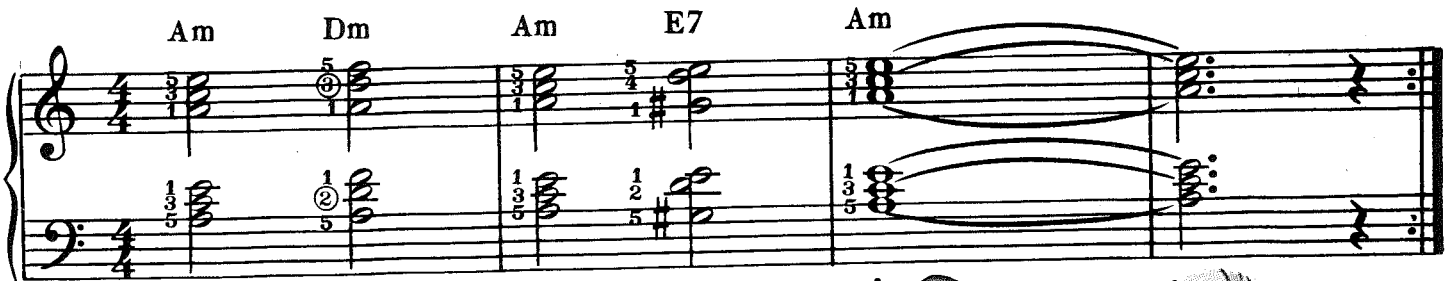


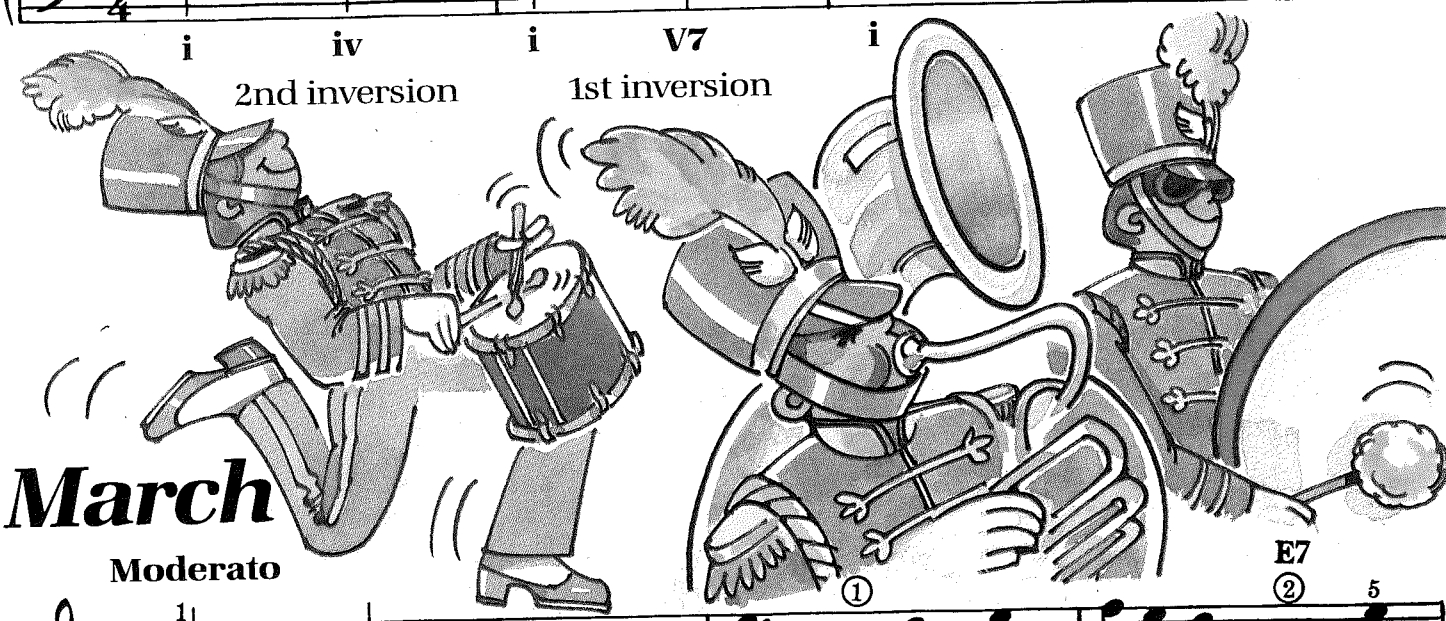
Primary Chords in A Minor

Notice that chords i and iv are minor (small Roman numerals indicate minor).
Notice that the V7 chord is the **same** for Major and minor scales.



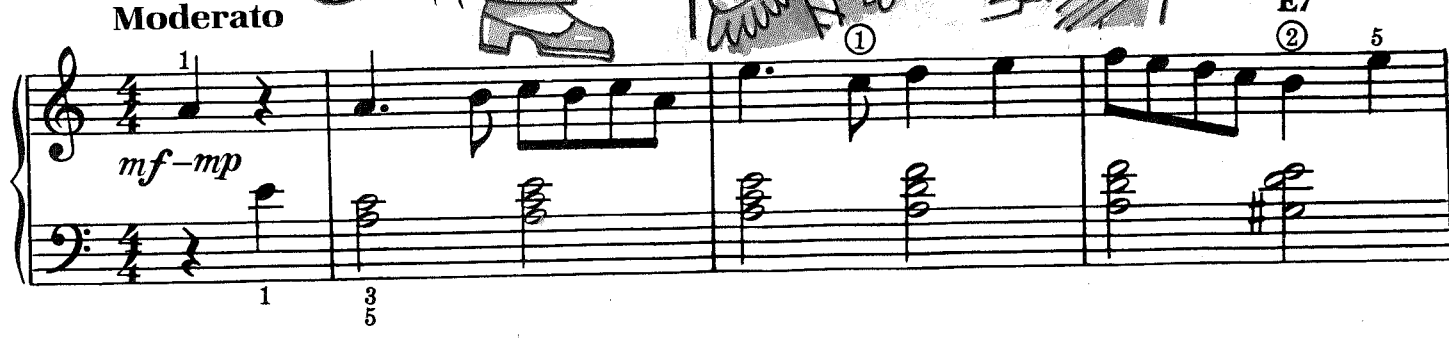
Practice this **chord progression** in A minor. Play hands separately first.

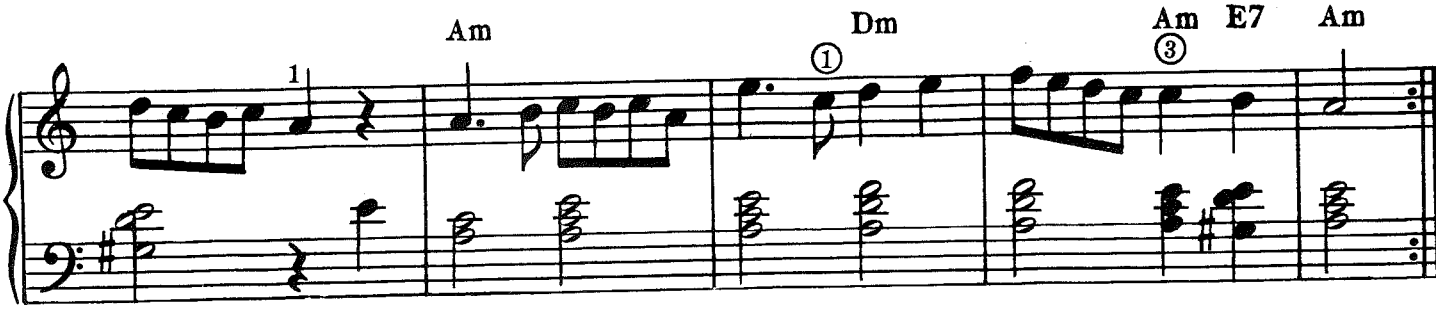




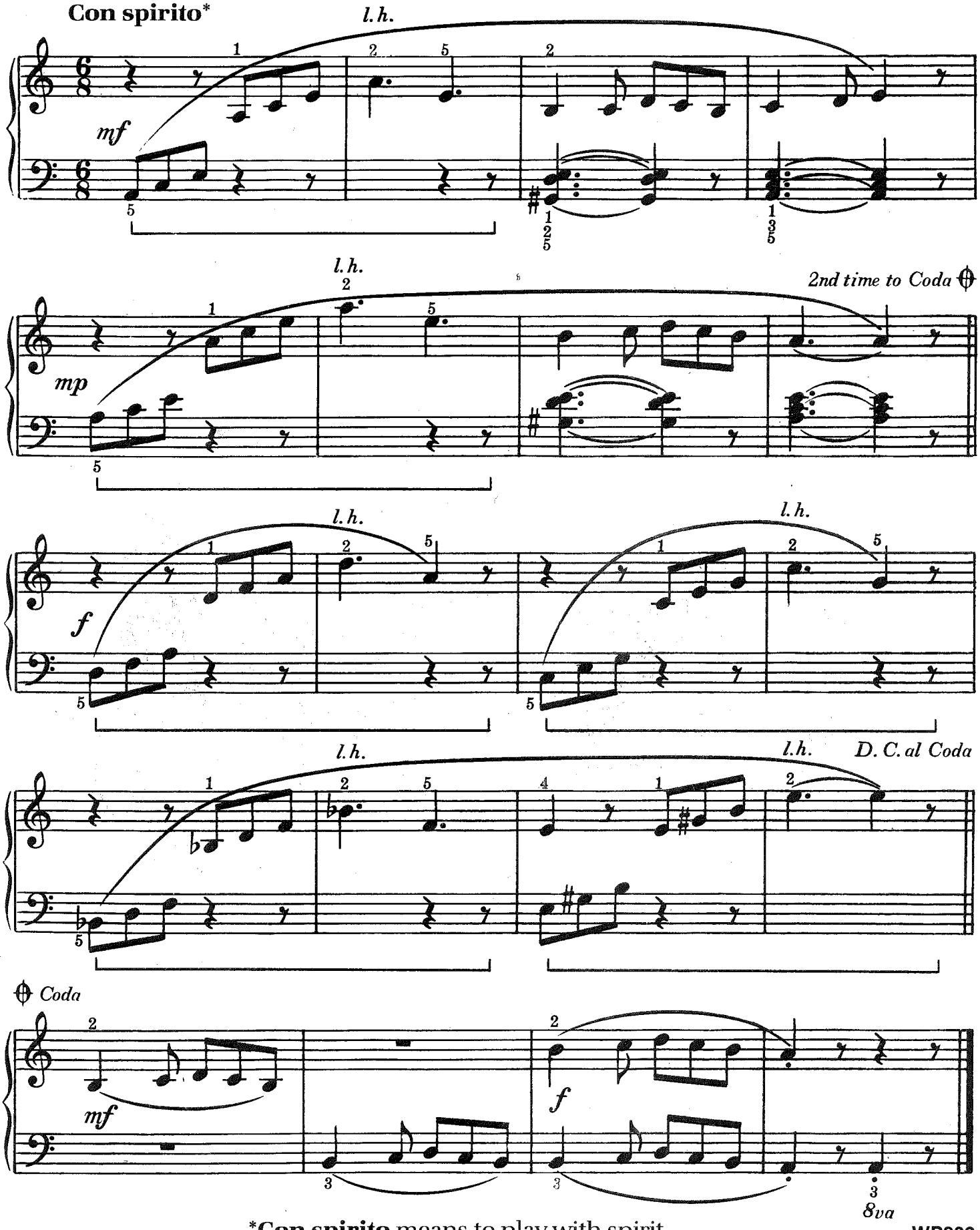
March

Moderato



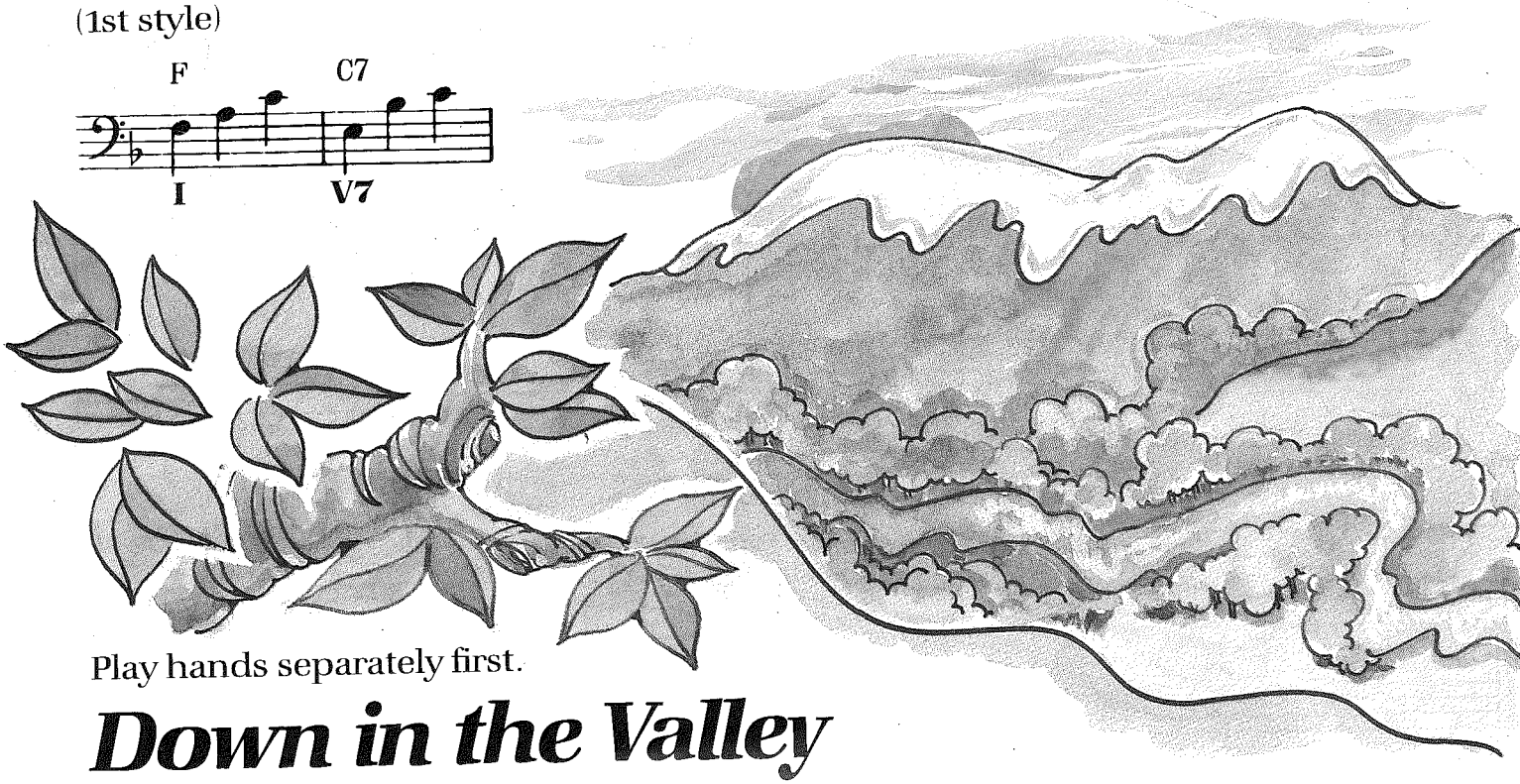


Prelude in A Minor



*Con spirito means to play with spirit.

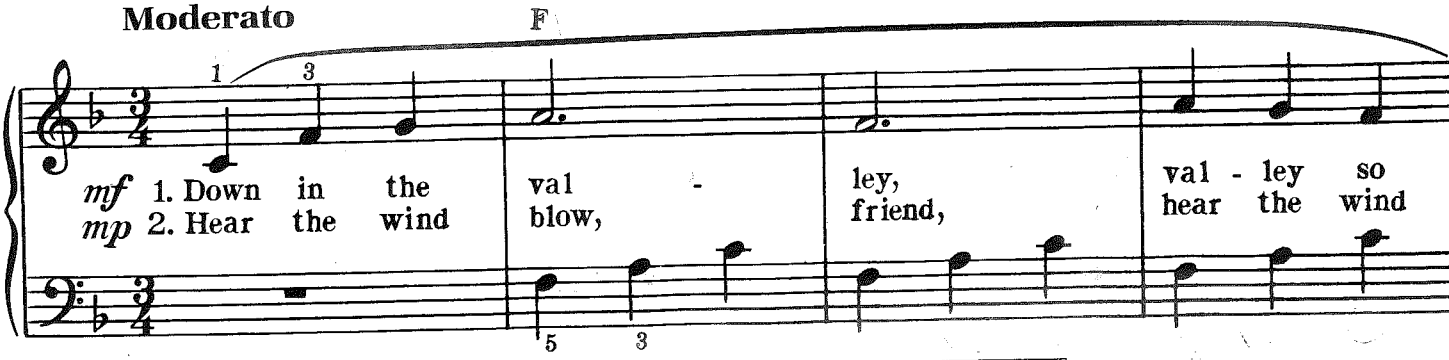
Broken Chord Bass
(1st style)

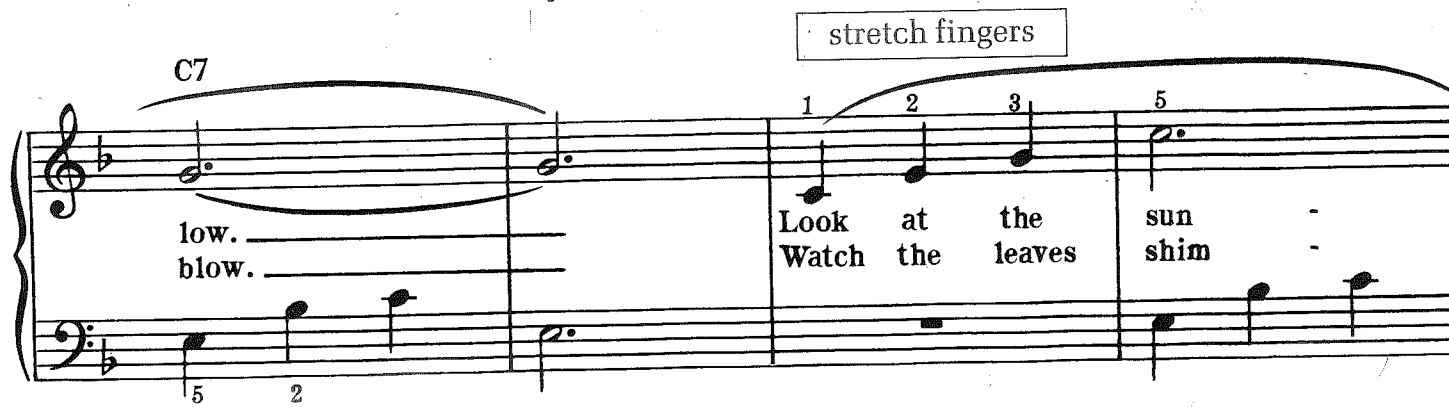


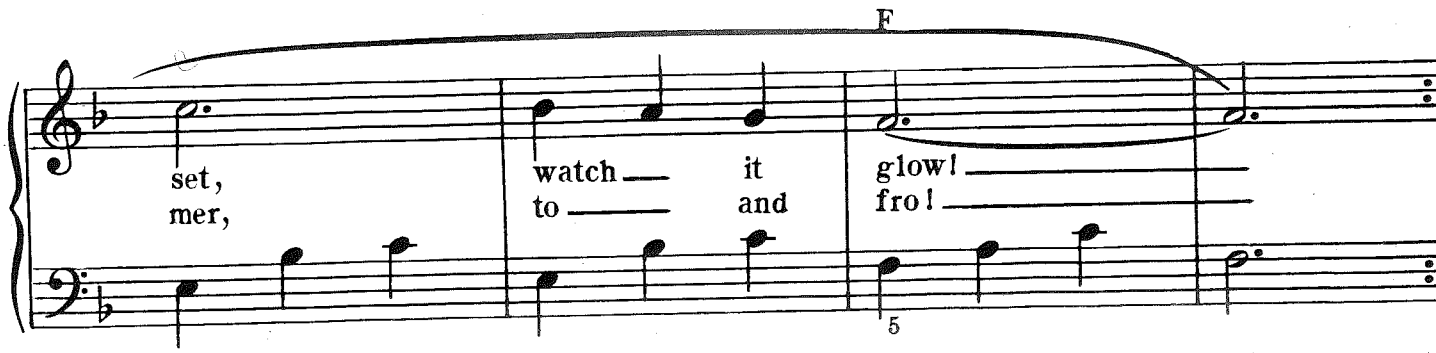
Play hands separately first.

Down in the Valley

Moderato







On Top of Old Smoky

Moderato stretch fingers F

mf 1. On top of old Smok - y, All
2. court - in's a pleas - ure, And

C

cov - ered with snow, I
flirt - in' is grief. A

G7

lost my true lov - er, For
false heart - ed lov - er, Is

C

court - in' too slow. For
worse than a thief.

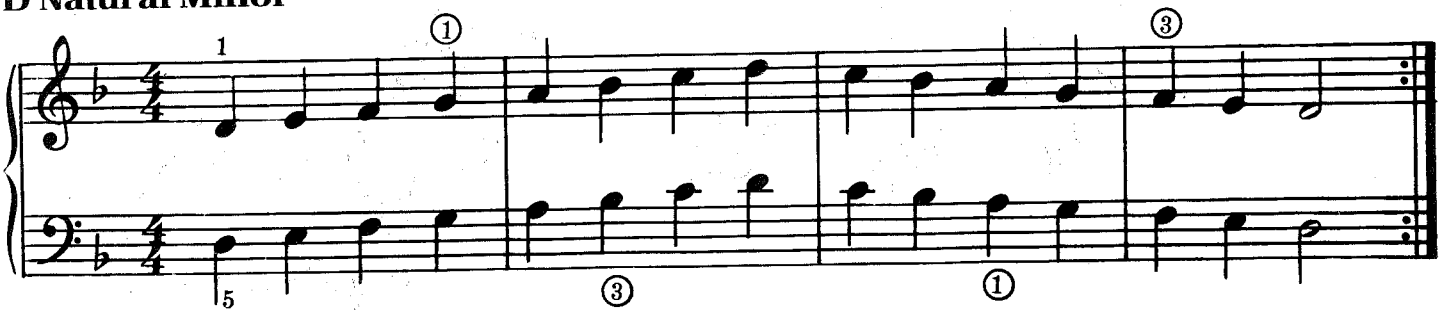
1. 2.

D Minor Scale

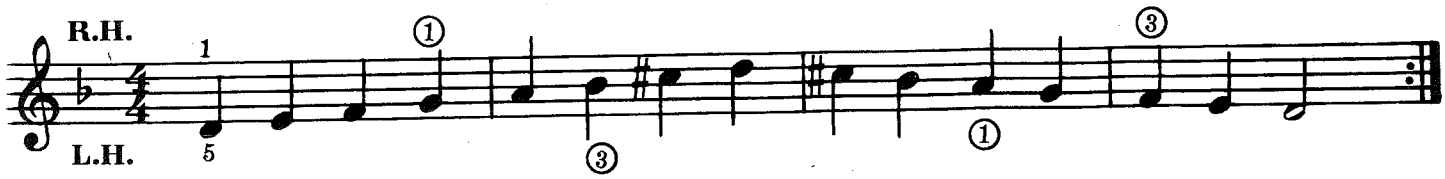
The D minor scale is relative to F Major; both scales have one flat.

Play these scales.

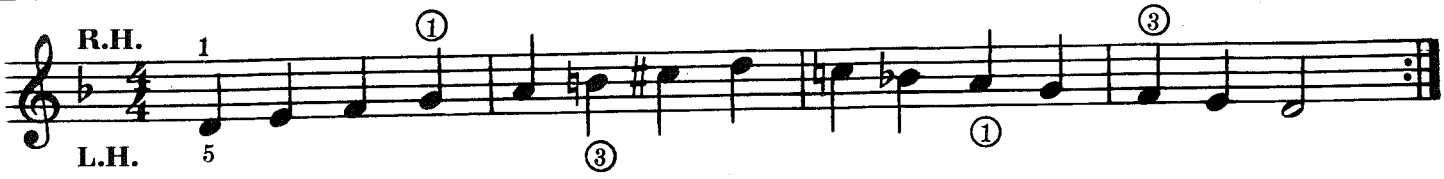
D Natural Minor



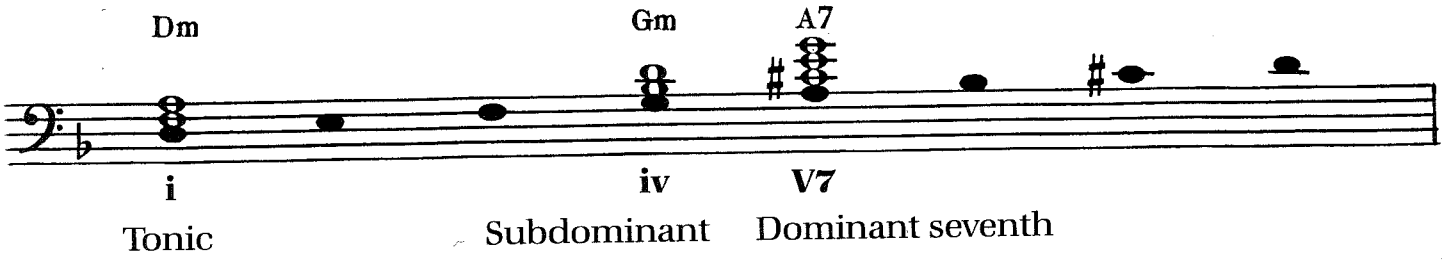
D Harmonic Minor



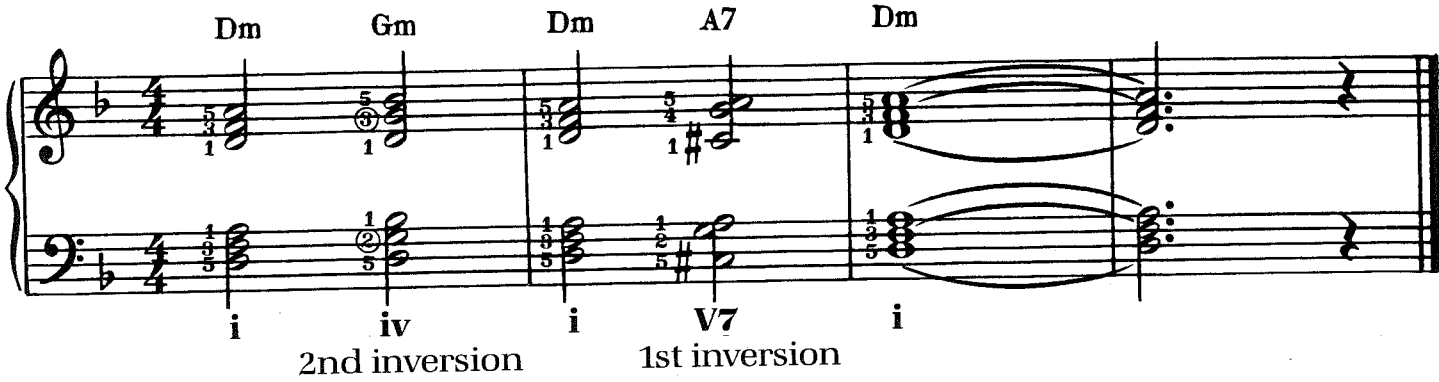
D Melodic Minor



Primary Chords in D Minor

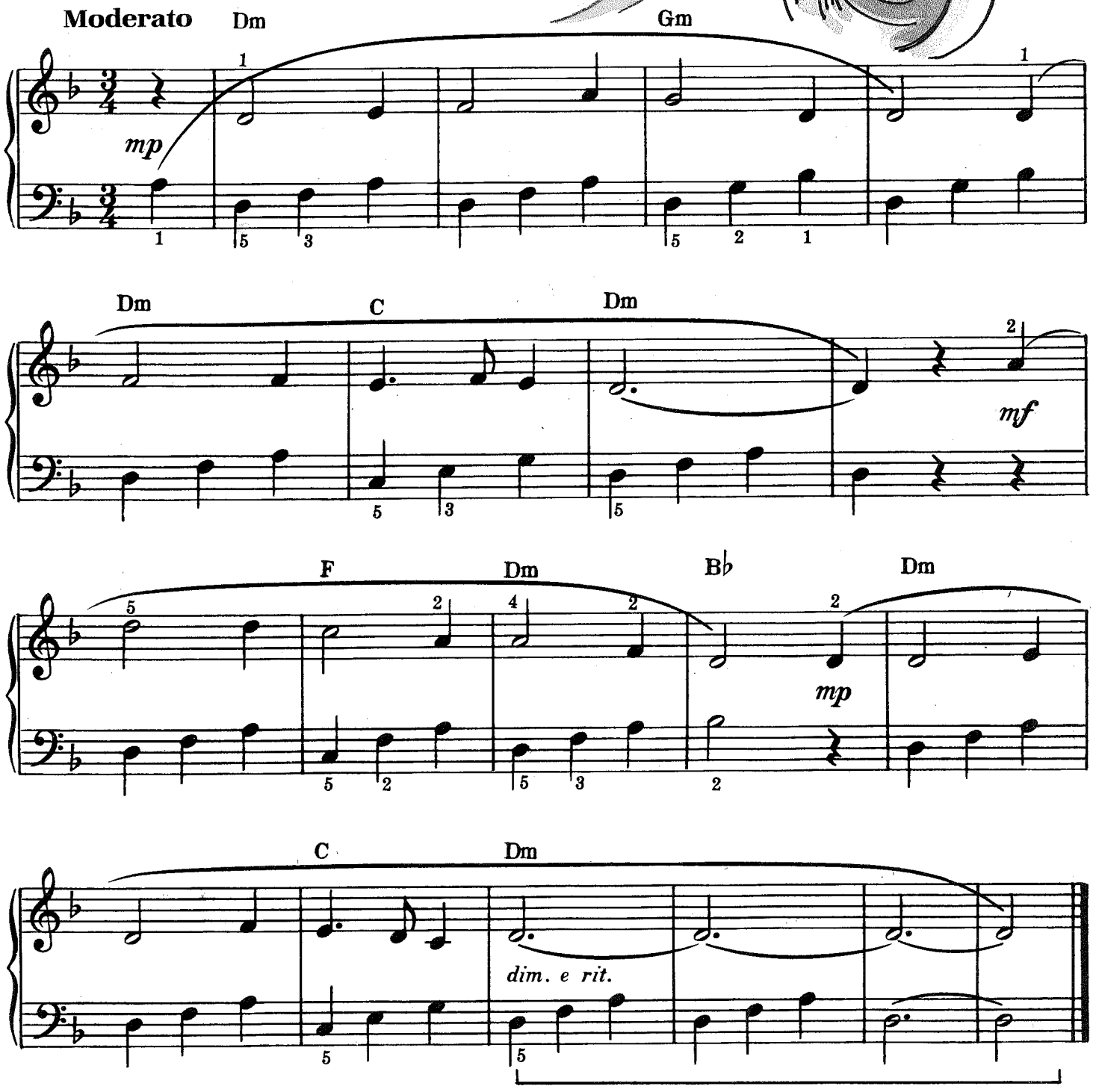


Practice this **chord progression** in D minor. Play hands separately first.



The Minstrel's Song

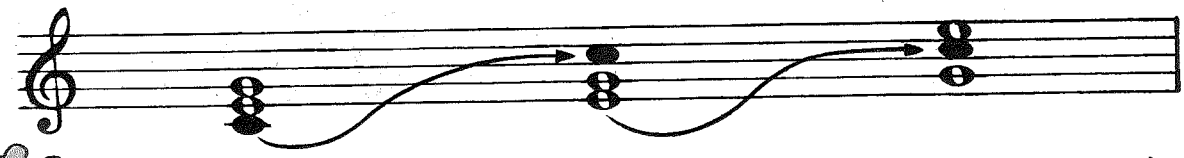
Moderato

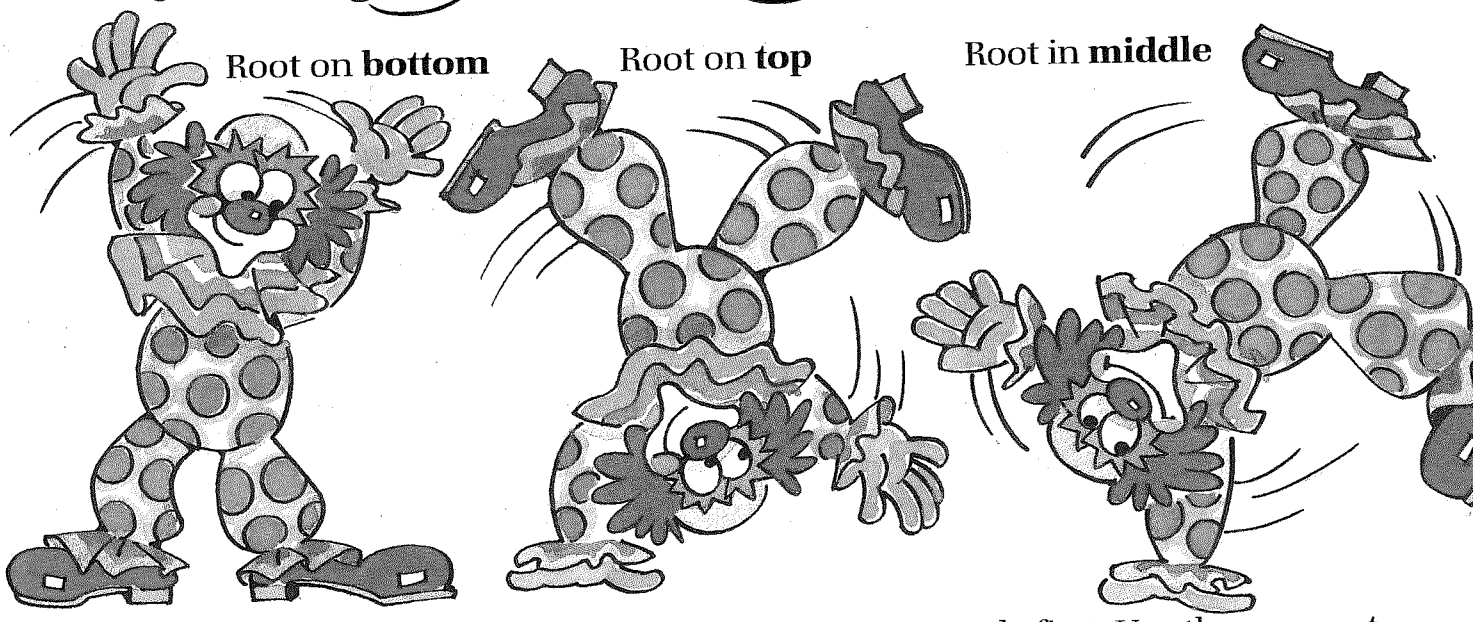


Triads and Inversions

Any root position triad may be **inverted** (rearranged) by moving the root to the **top** or **middle**. (Note: The root is the **top** note of the 4th in an inversion.)

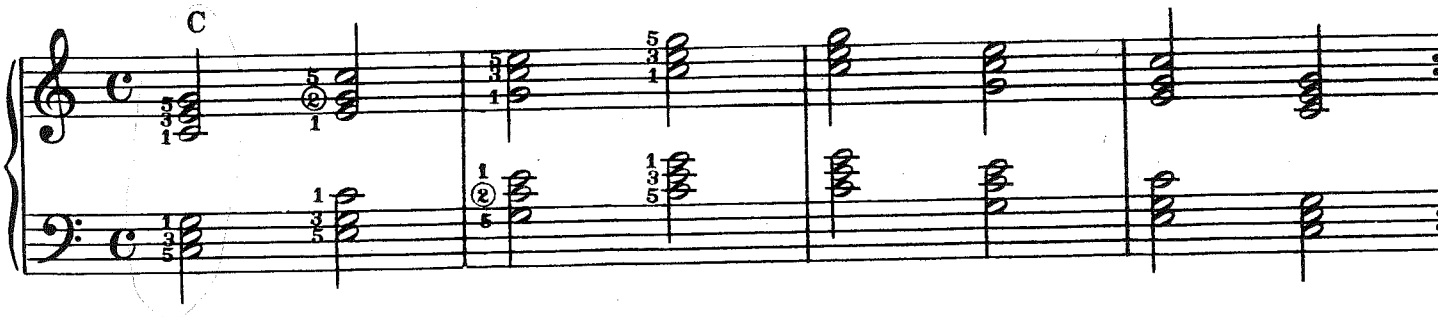
Root position 1st inversion 2nd inversion



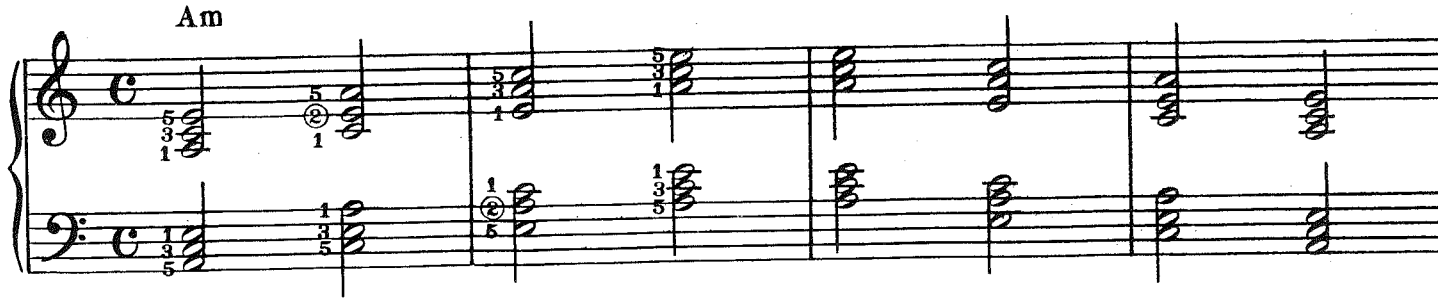


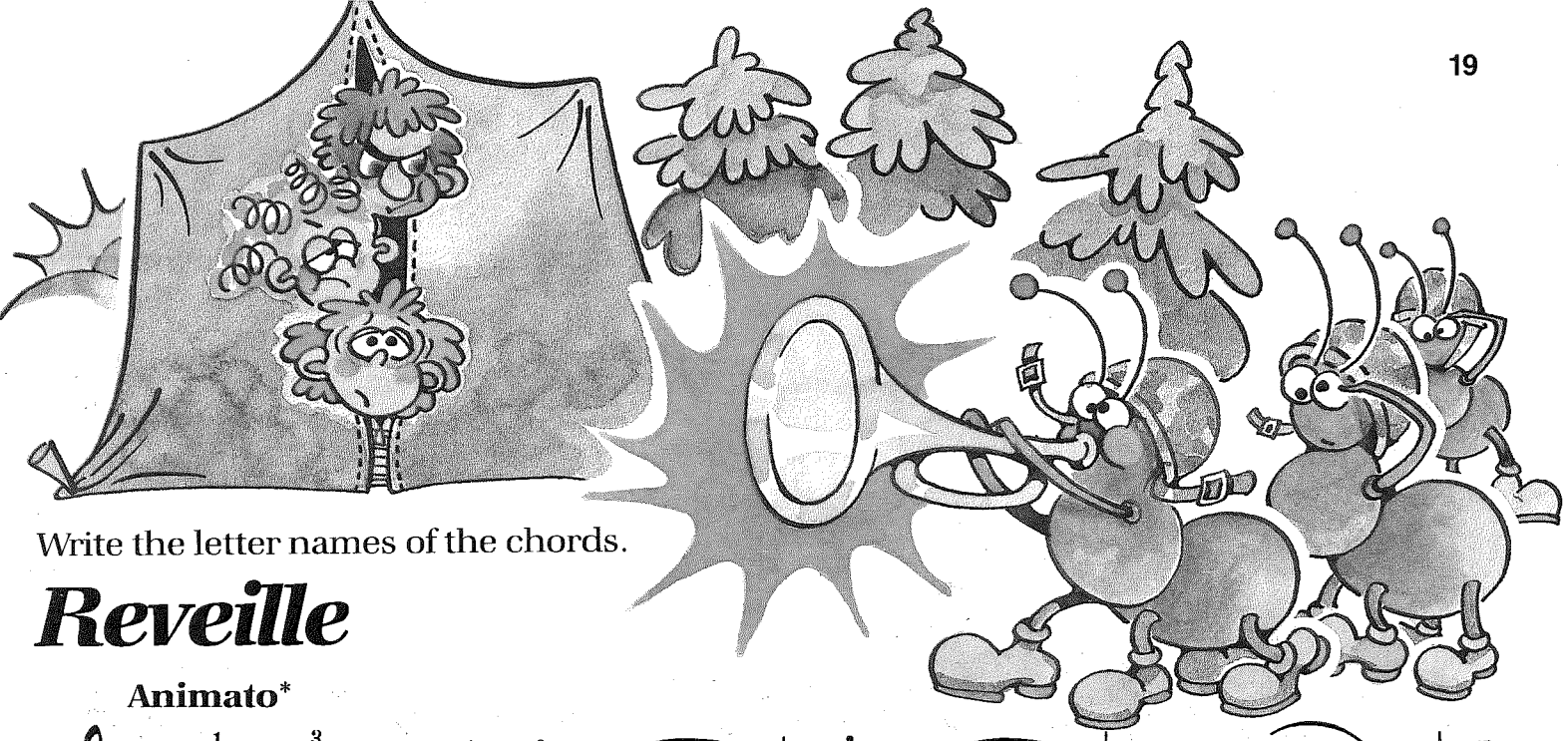
Practice the following triads and inversions, hands separately first. Use the **correct** fingering. **Memorize** the fingering.

Play as written, then transpose to F, G, D, E, and A.



Play as written, then transpose to d, e, c, f, and g.





Write the letter names of the chords.

Reveille

Animato*

f

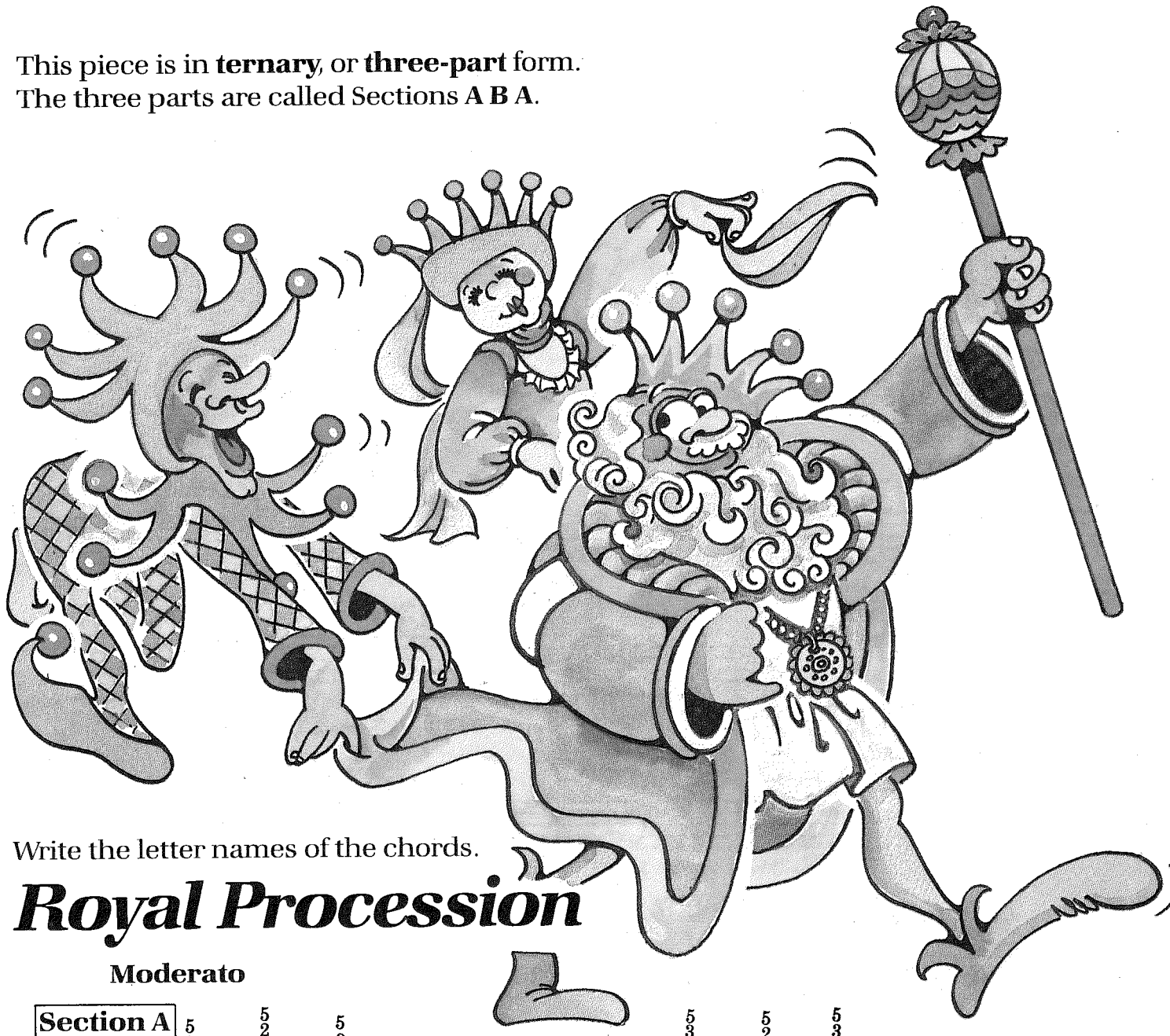
Fine

p

D. C. al Fine

**Animato* means to play animated, or with spirit.

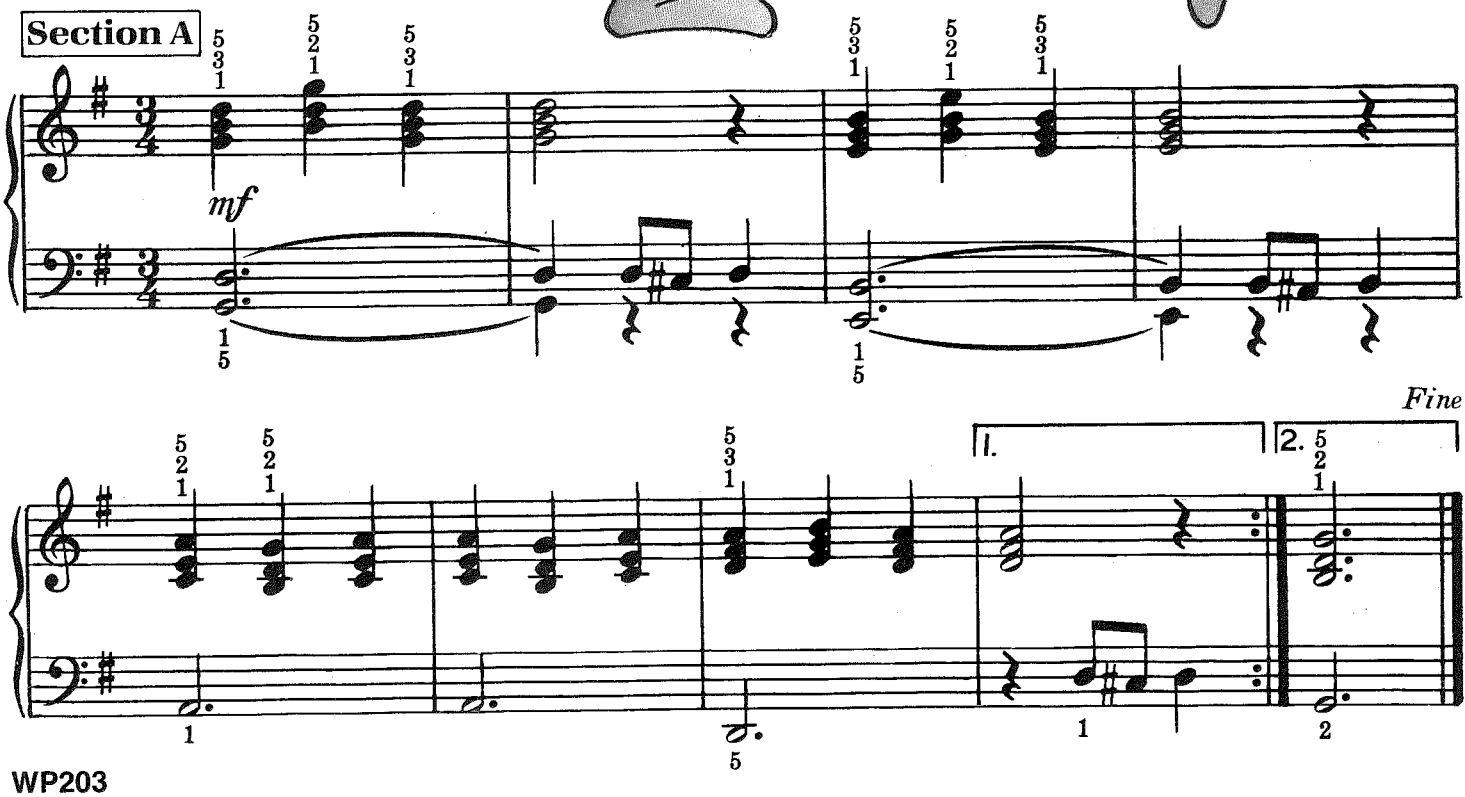
This piece is in **ternary**, or **three-part** form.
The three parts are called Sections **A B A**.



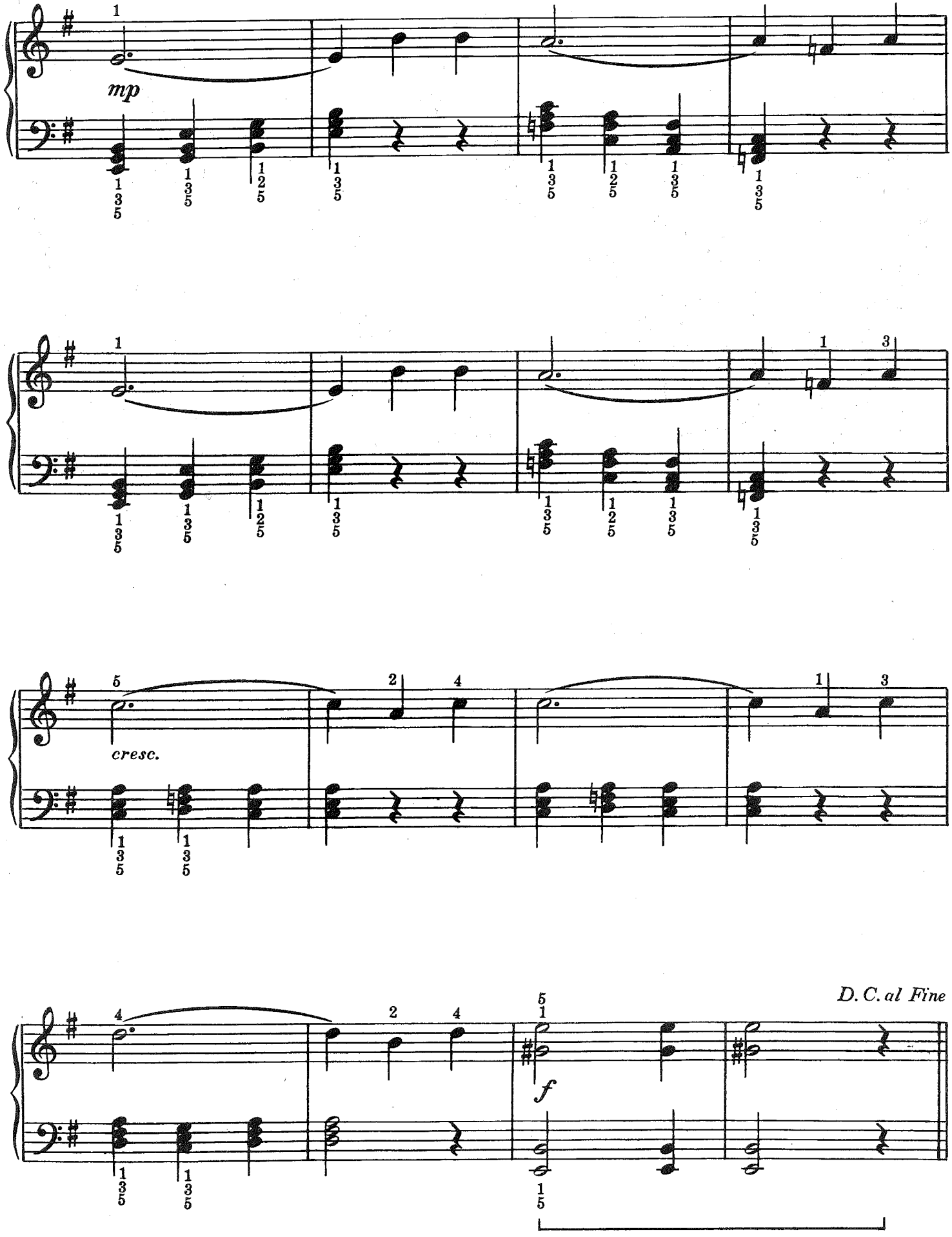
Write the letter names of the chords.

Royal Procession

Moderato



Section B



Triplet Rhythm

The word **triplet** means three.

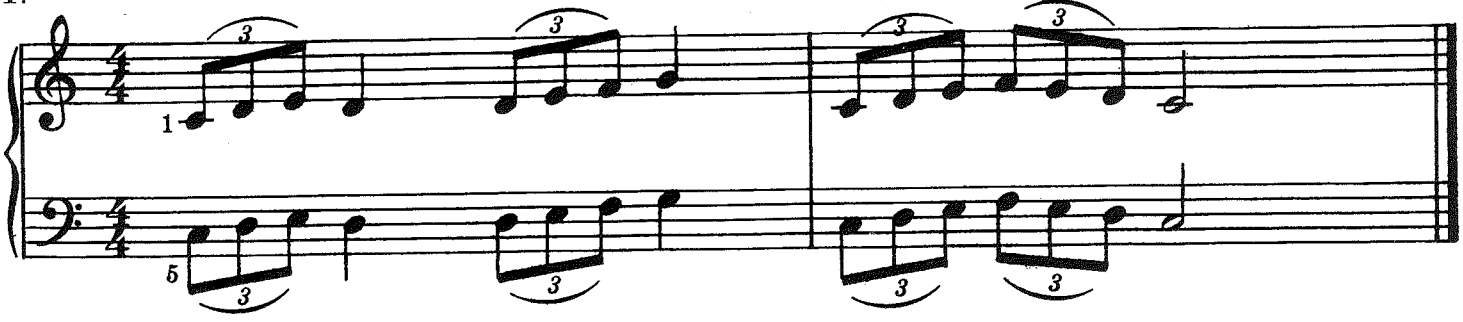
A triplet eighth-note figure is equal to one quarter note: The triplet rhythm may be counted in various ways. Clap and count the triplet rhythm in the ways given below (or other ways suggested by your teacher).

Count:	1.	1	-	un	-	un	2	3 - ee - ee 4
or:	2.	trip	-	i	-	let	quar - ter	trip - i - let quar - ter
or:	3.	1	-	2	-	3	1	1 - 2 - 3 1
or:	4.	1		trip	-	let	2	3 trip - let 4

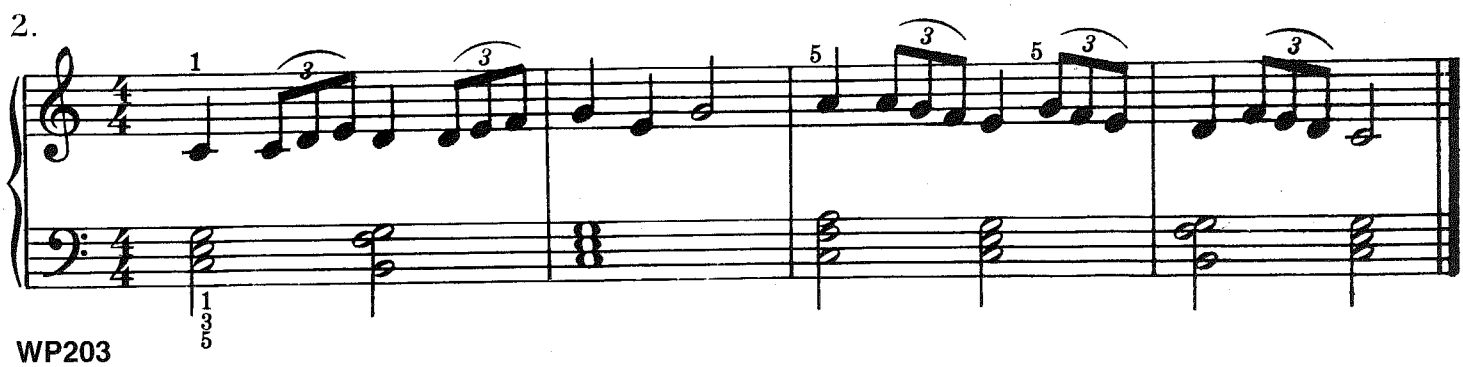
Warm-ups

Count aloud using any of the ways given above.
Transpose to other keys.

1.

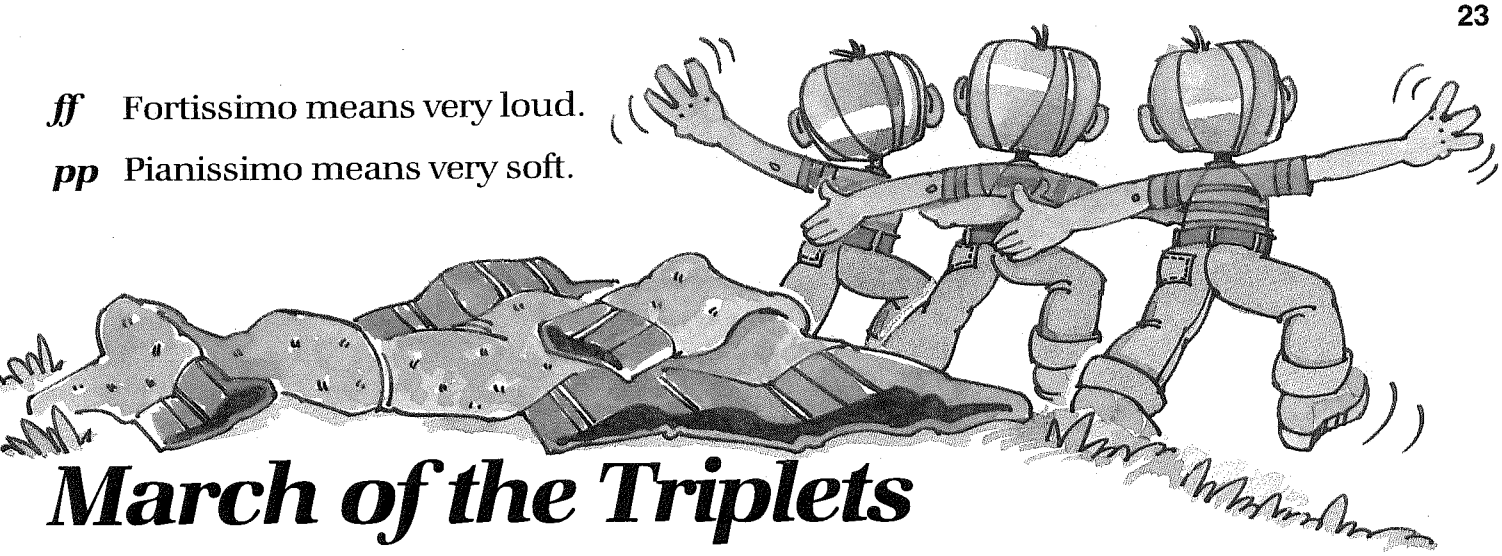


2.



ff Fortissimo means very loud.

pp Pianissimo means very soft.



March of the Triplets

Alla marcia*

f

Fine

ff

p

D. C. al Fine

pp

**Alla marcia* means to play in the manner of a march.

The Matador

Con brio*

Section A

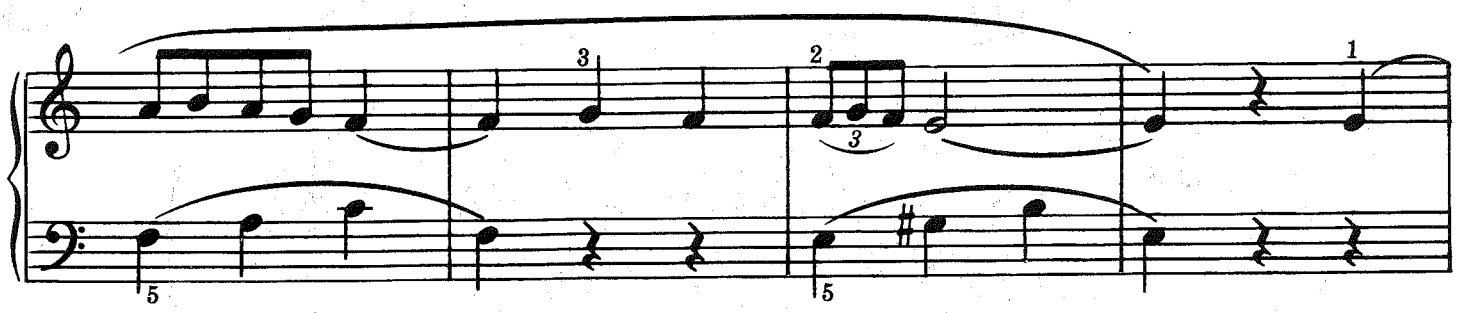
pp *cresc.* *poco* *a* *poco* *ff*

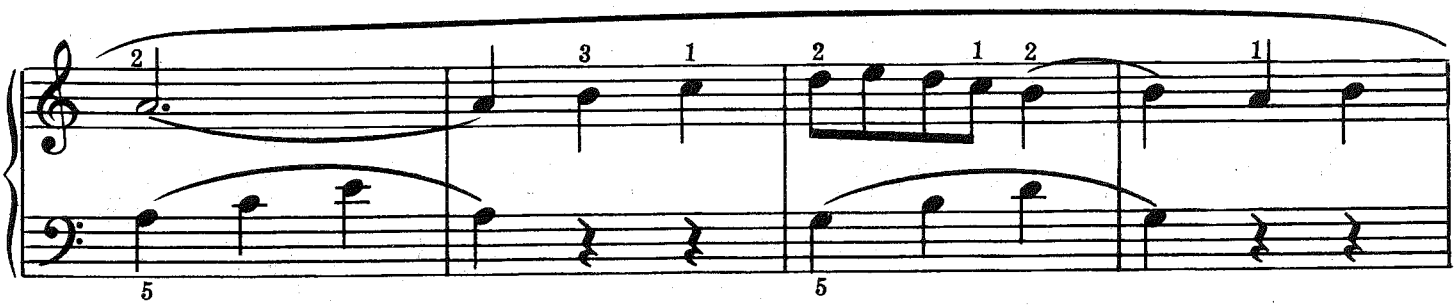
Section B

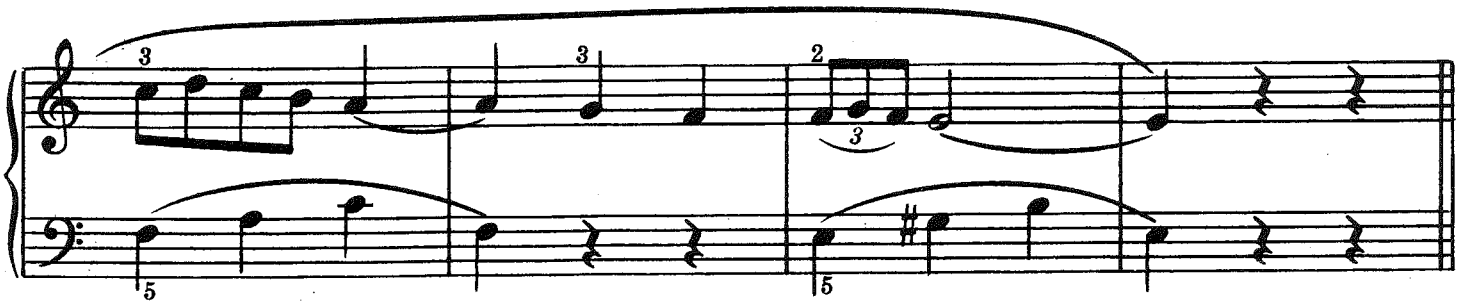
cantabile (*singing style, lyrical*)

mf

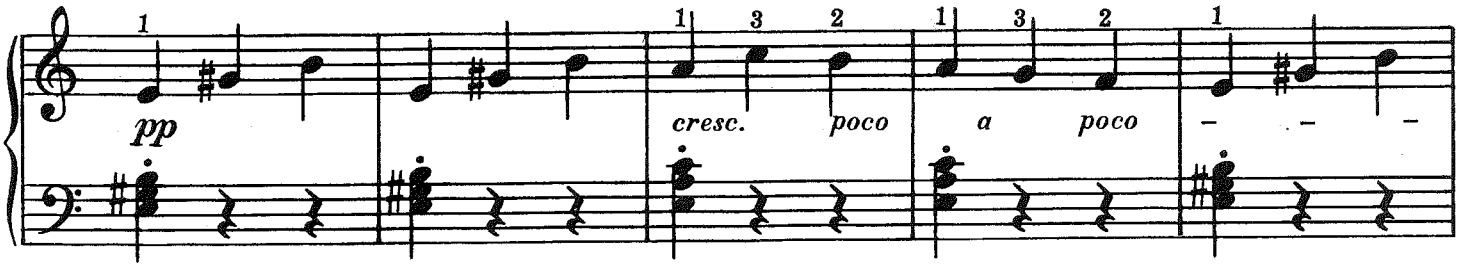
***Con brio** means to play with vigor and spirit.

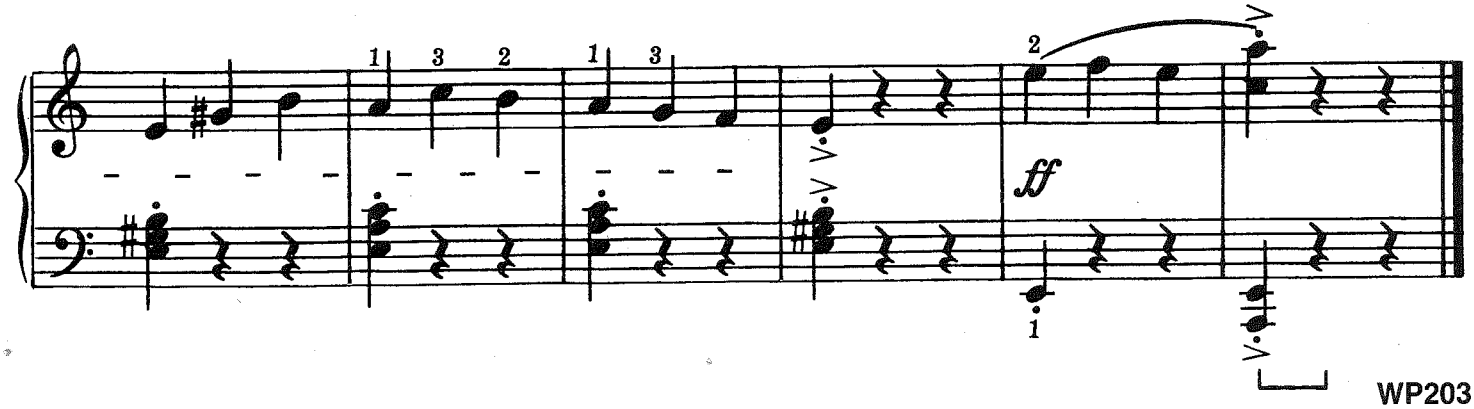


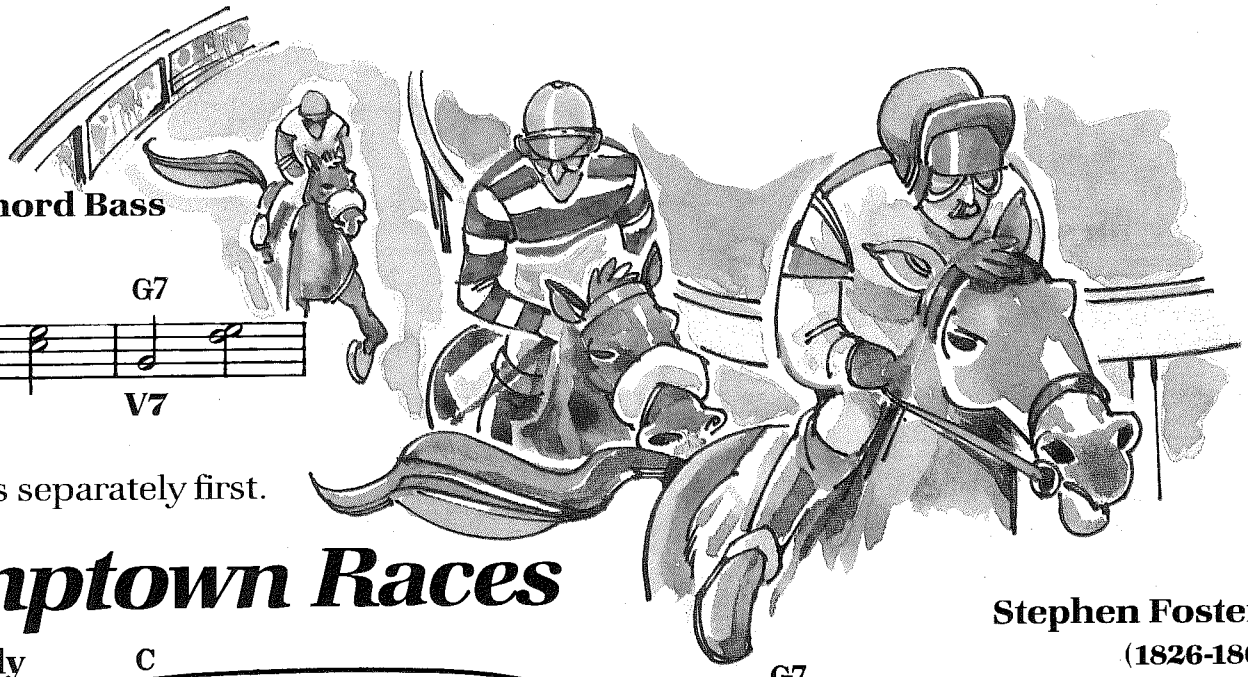




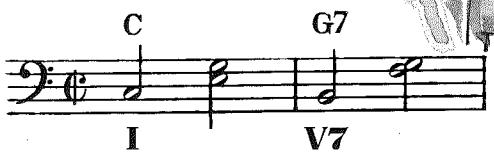
Section A







Broken Chord Bass
(2nd style)

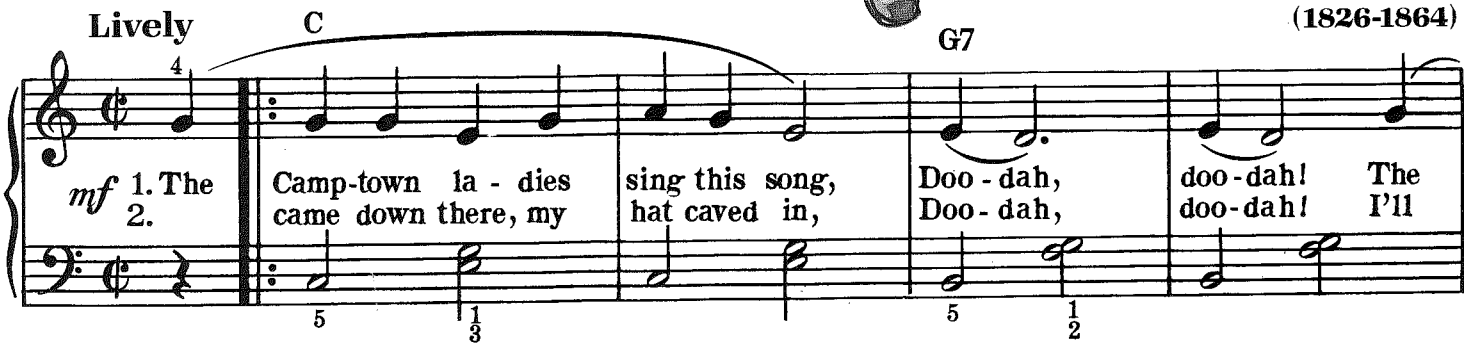


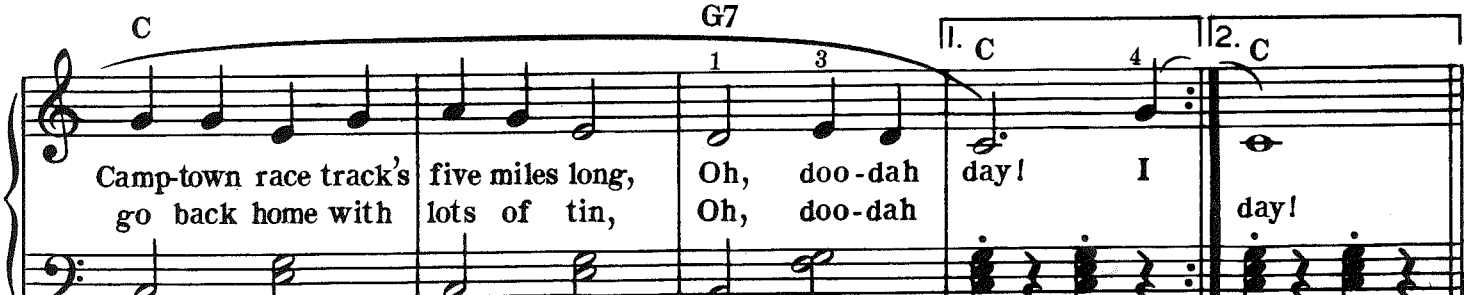
Play hands separately first.

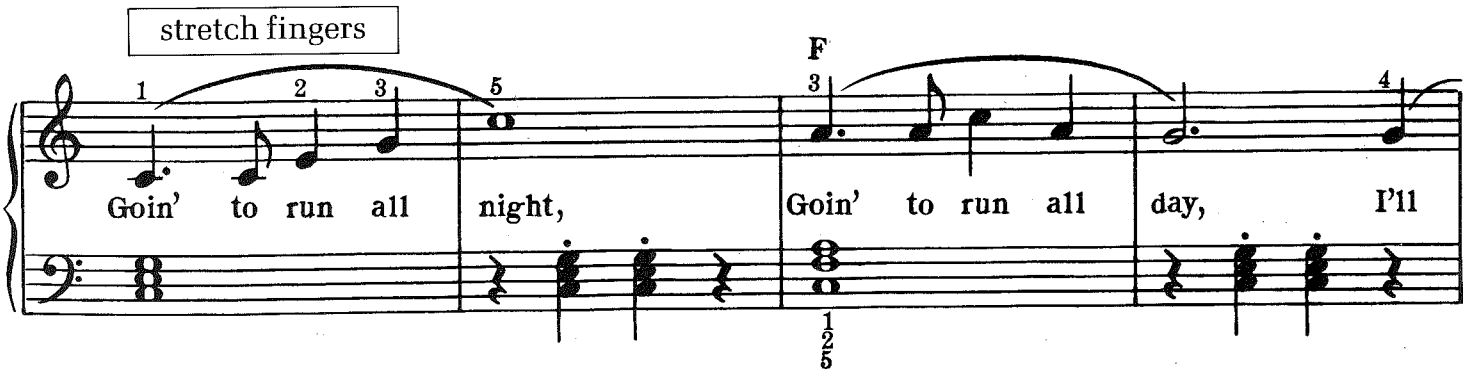
Camptown Races

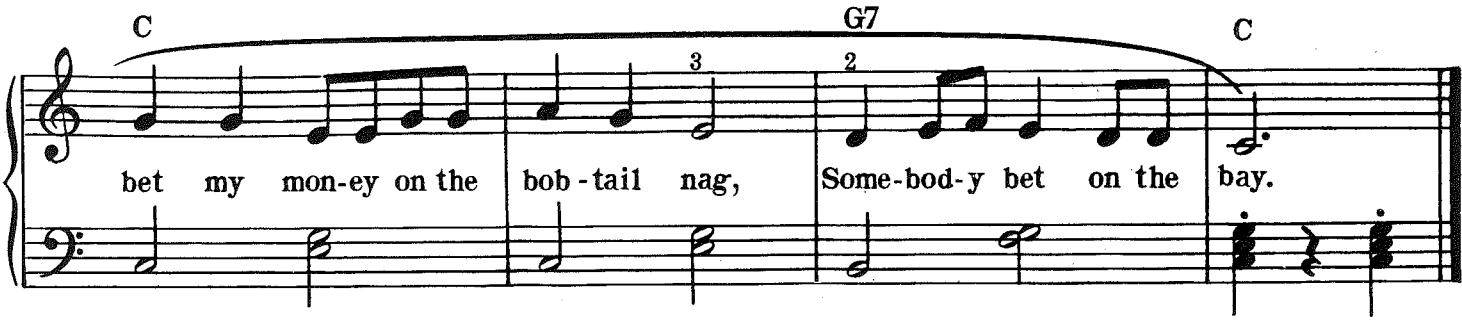
Stephen Foster *
(1826-1864)

Lively





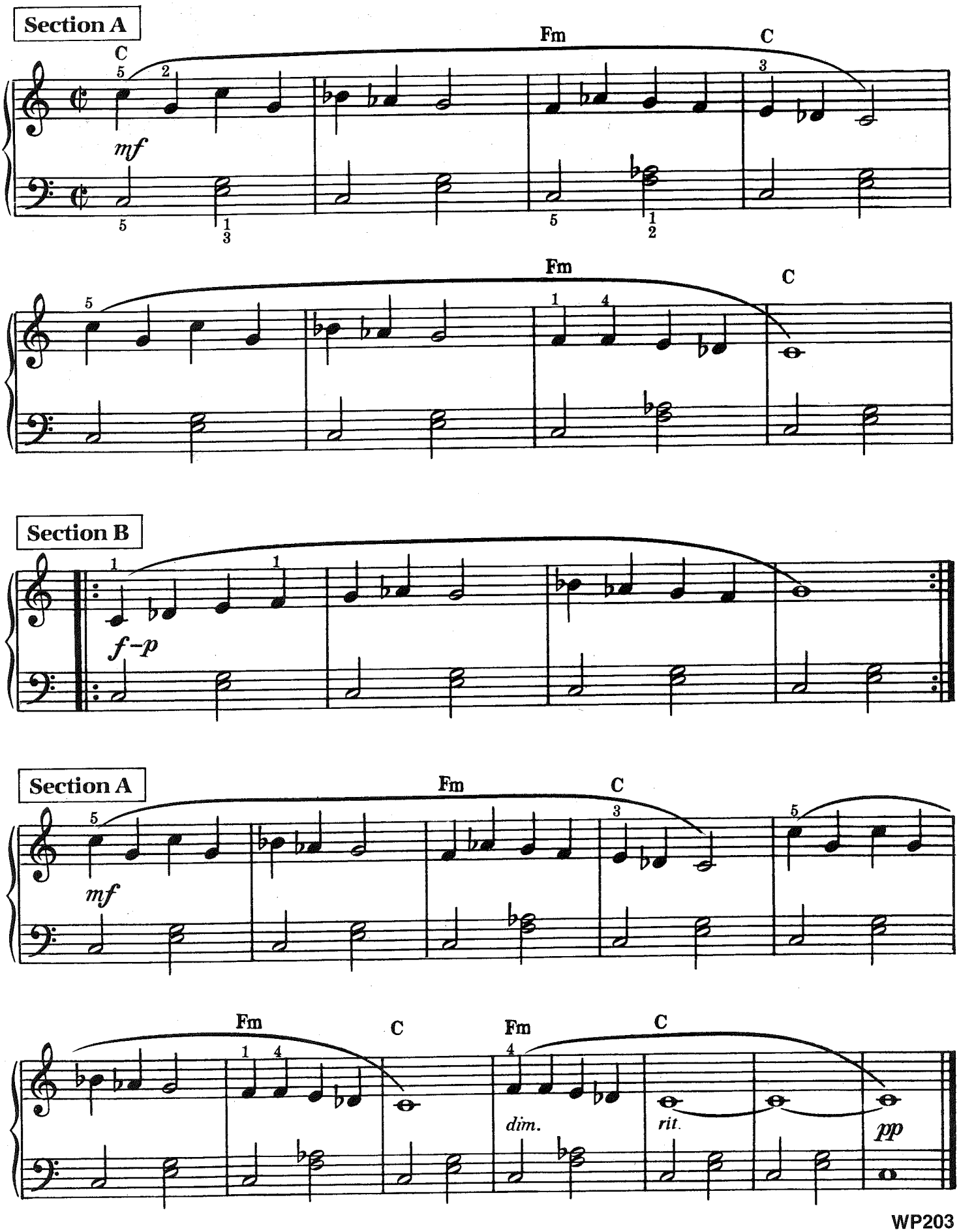




*Stephen Foster was an American composer whose popular songs became so widely known that they are often thought of as American folk songs.

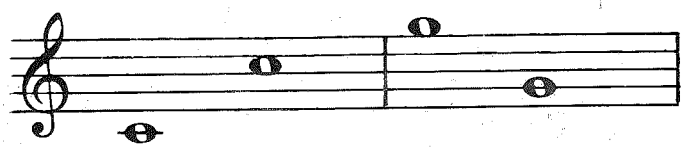
Gypsy Dance

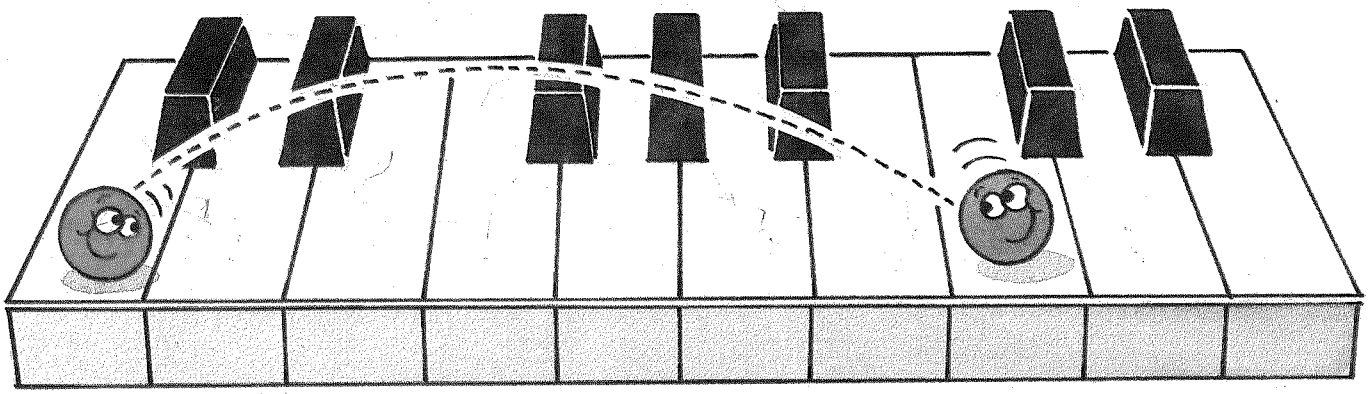
With spirit



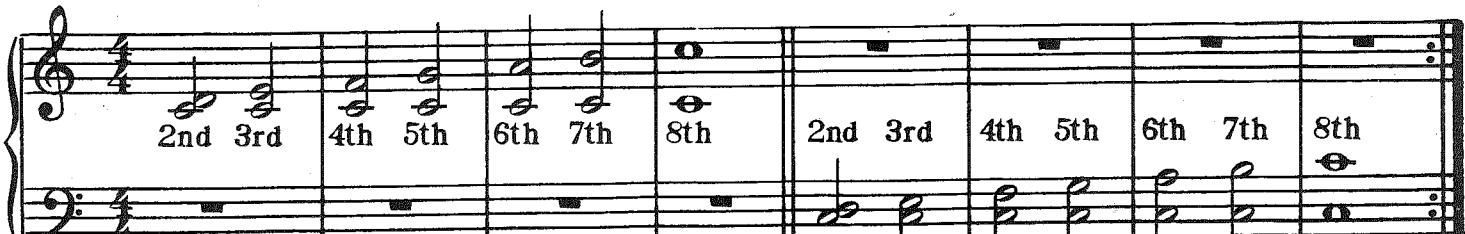
8th (octave)

An interval of an **8th** is called an **octave.**
It is either line to space or space to line.

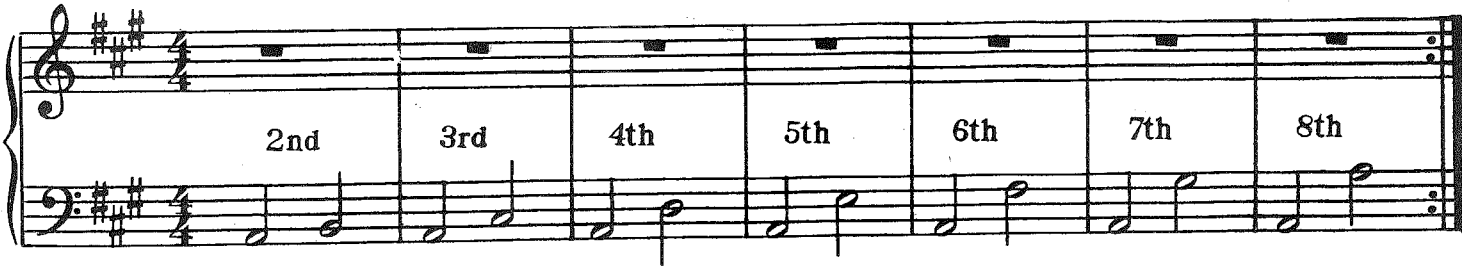


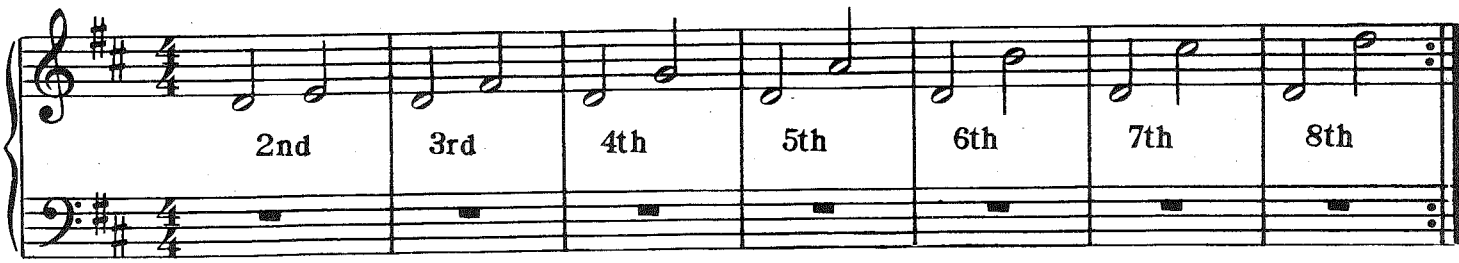


Play and name these **harmonic intervals**.



Play and name these **melodic intervals**.

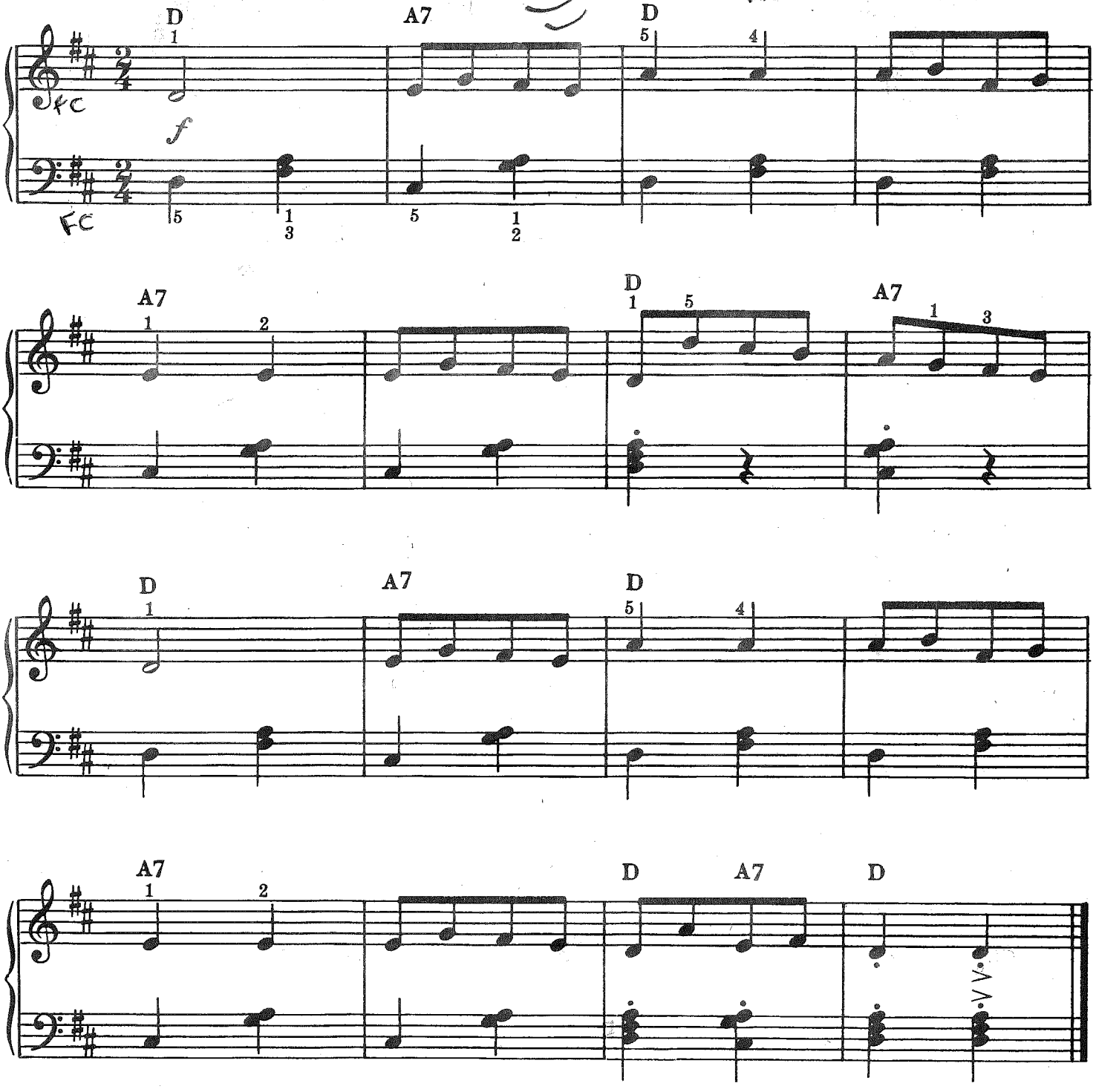




The Can-Can

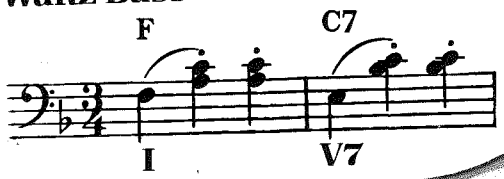
Jacques Offenbach *
(1819-1880)

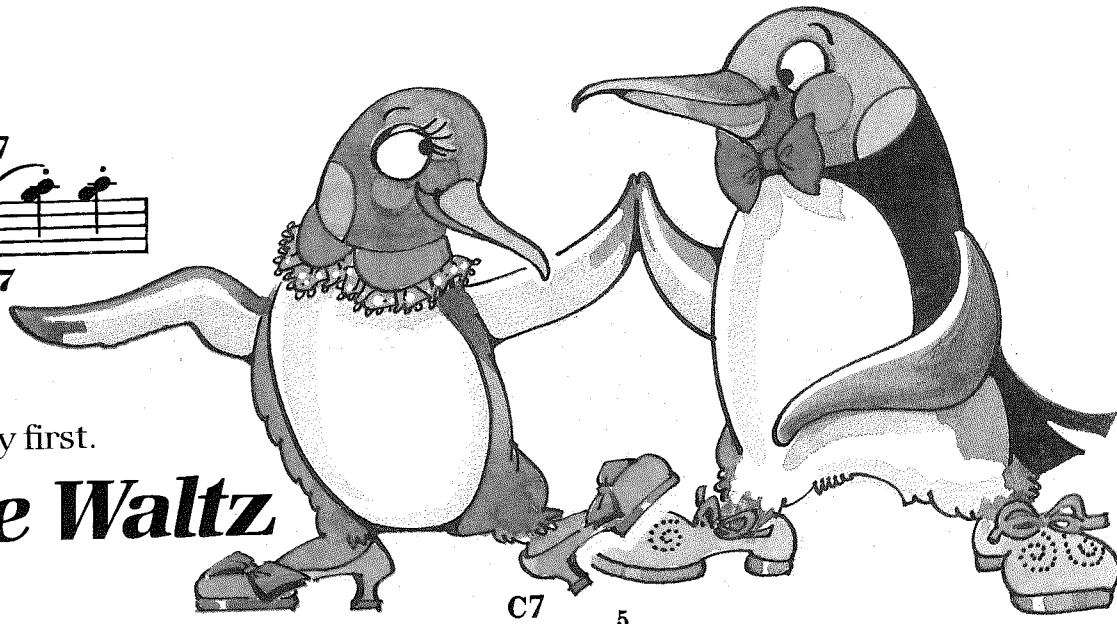
Allegro



*Jacques Offenbach was a French composer who is best known for the many short works he wrote for the musical theater.

Waltz Bass

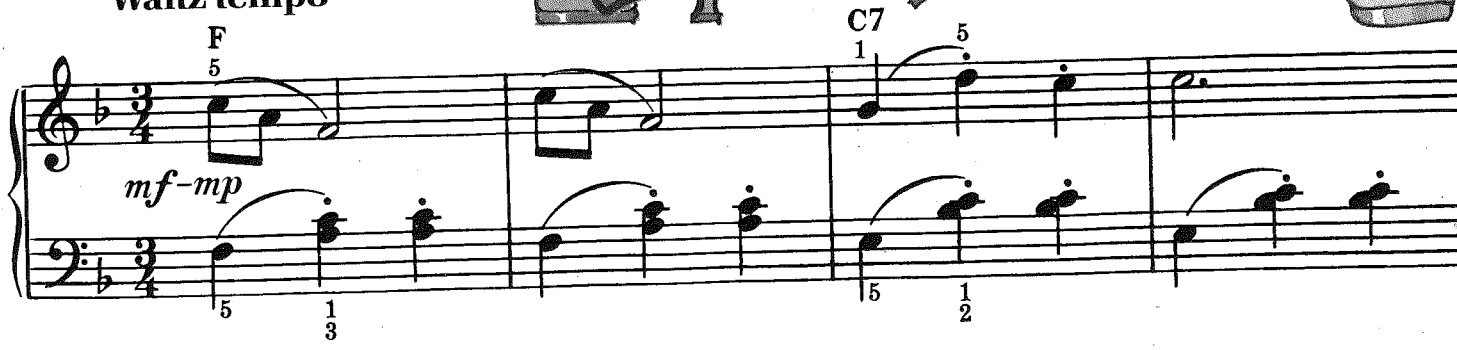


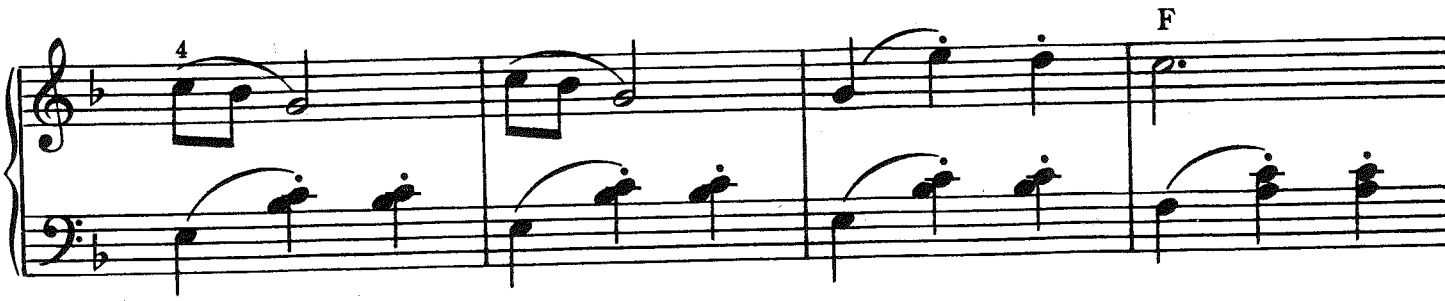


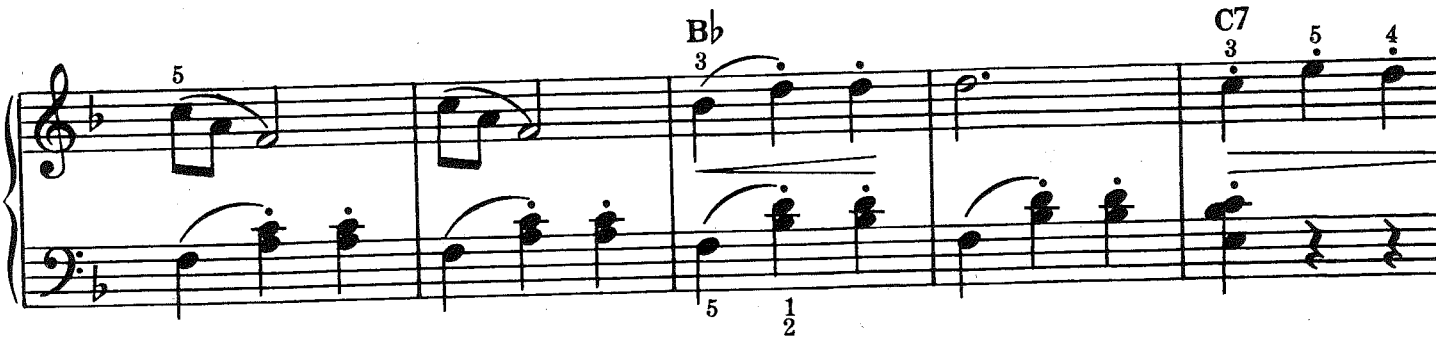
Play hands separately first.

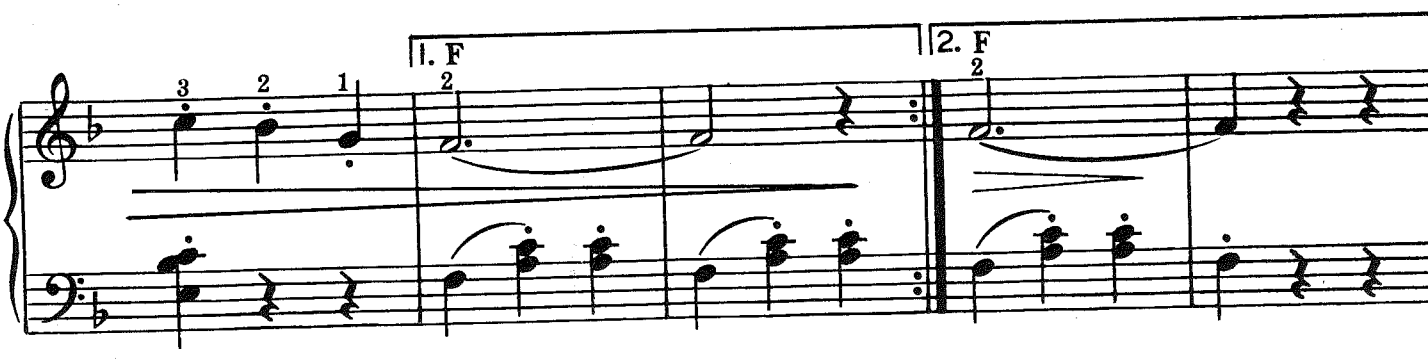
Viennese Waltz

Waltz tempo

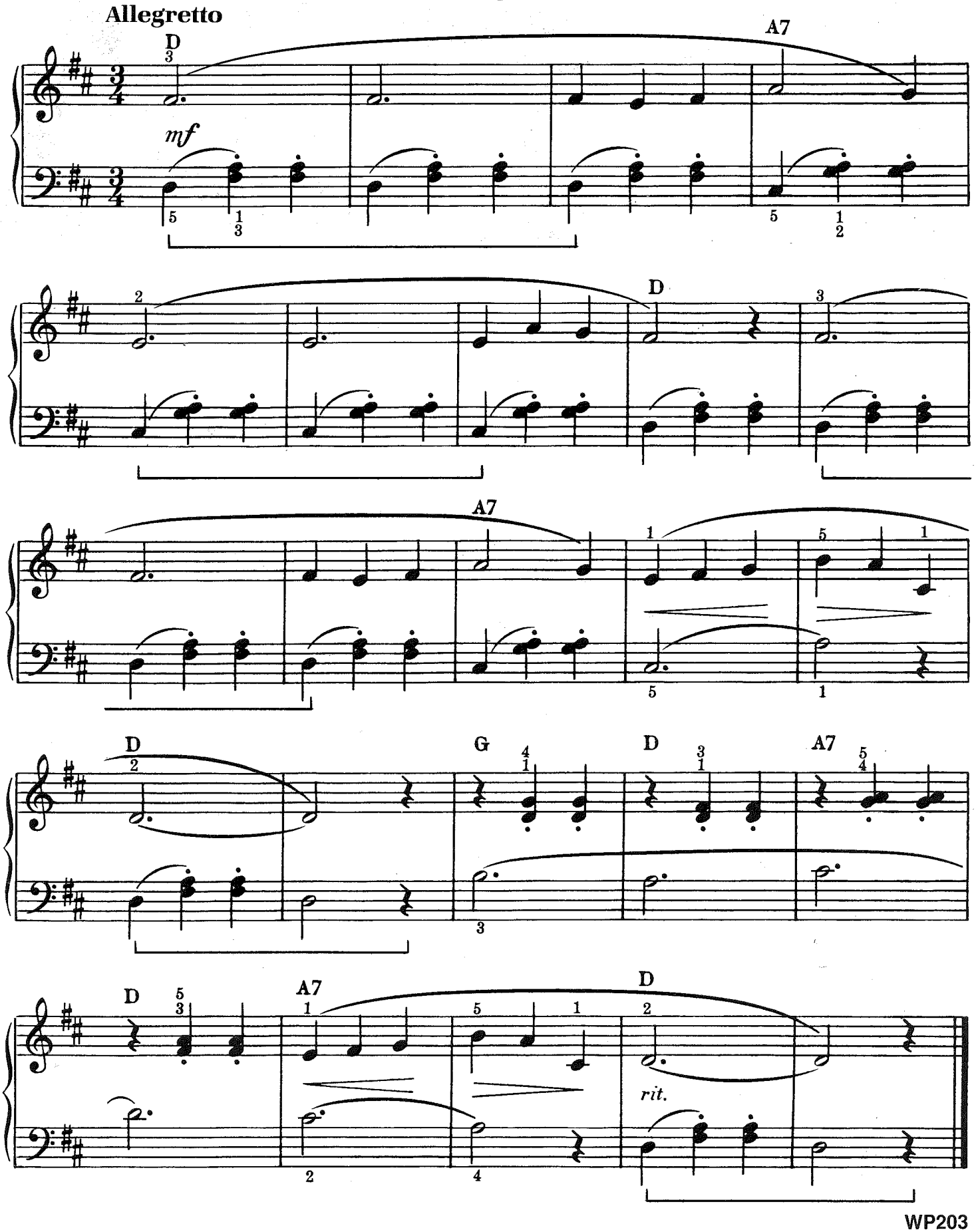




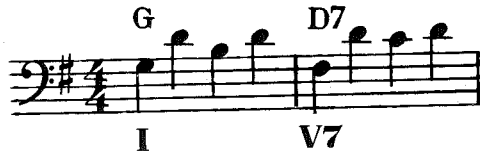




German Folk Song



Alberti Bass

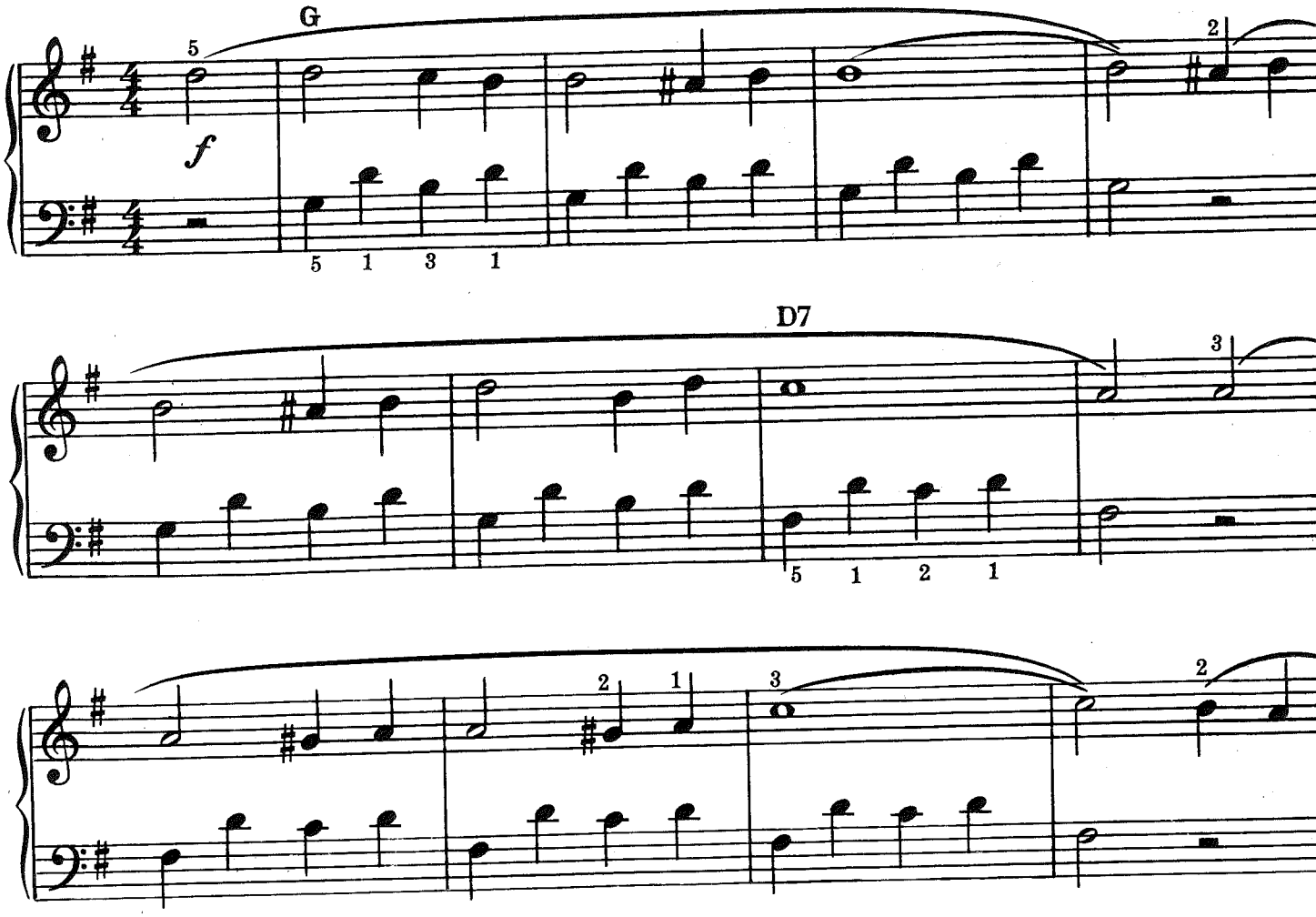


Play the left hand alone first, and for each chord say:

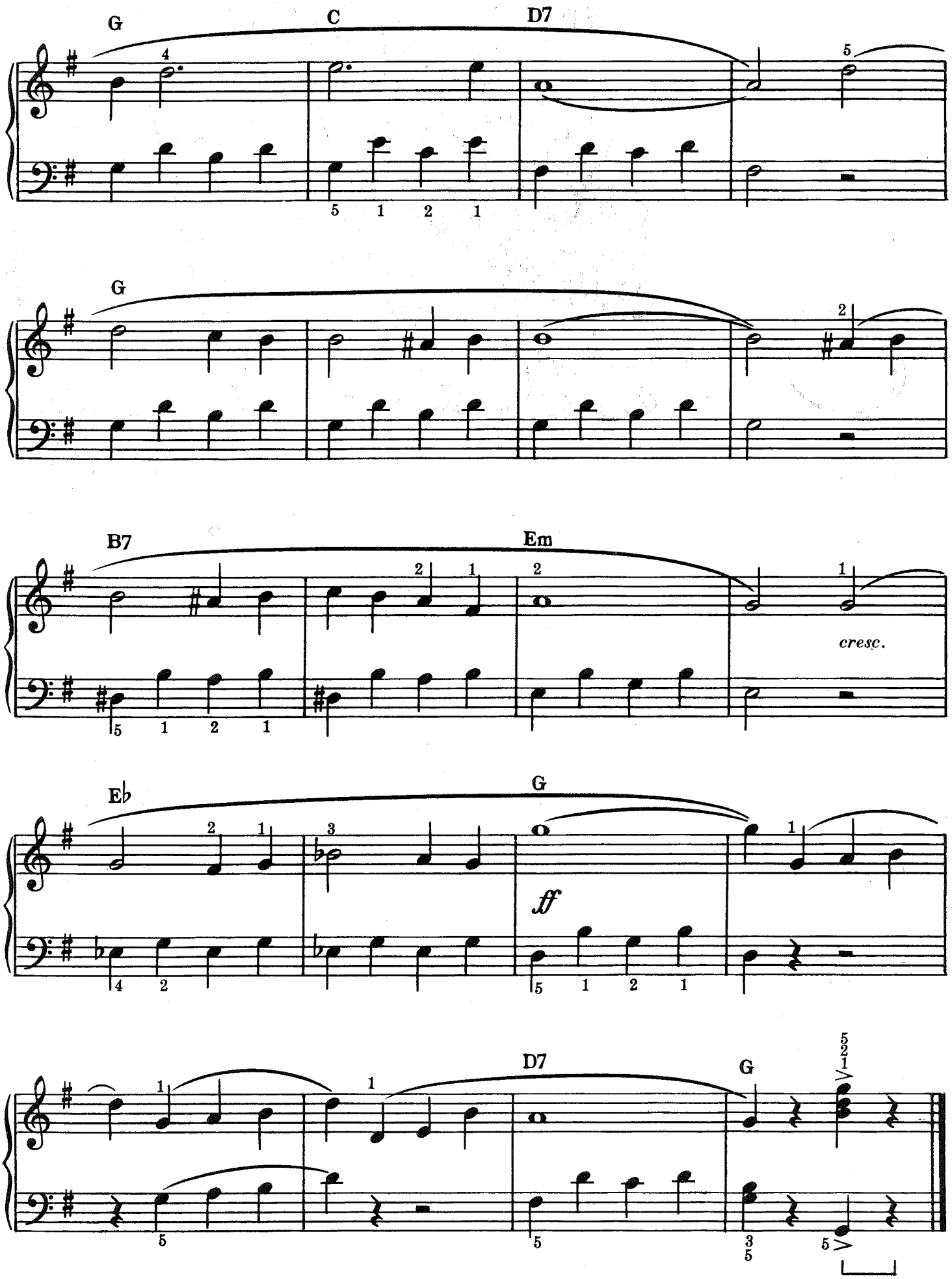
The Stars and Stripes Forever

John Philip Sousa*
(1854-1932)

Strict march time

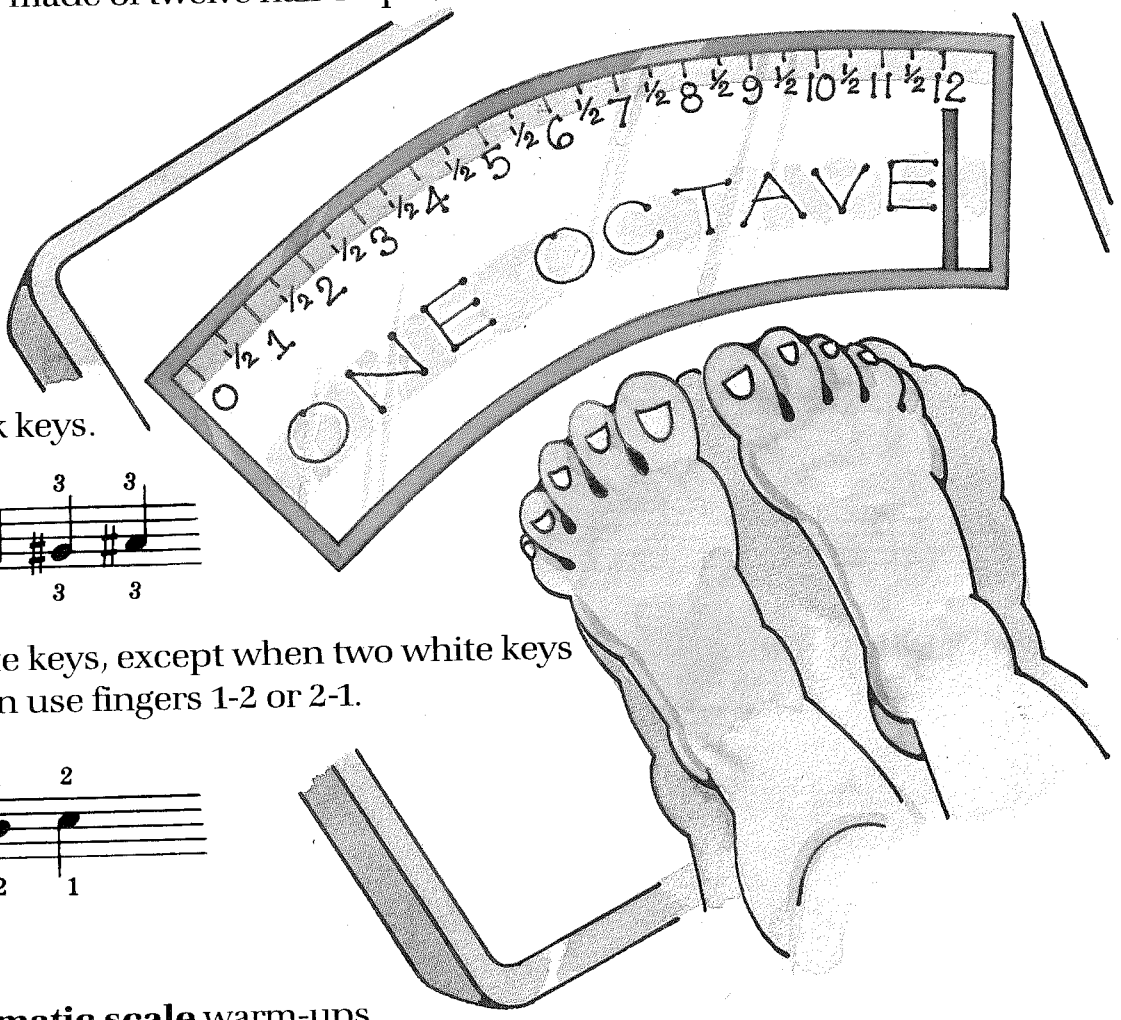


*John Philip Sousa was an American composer and famous bandmaster who is well known for the many inspiring marches he wrote throughout his life—over 130 in all!


G
C
D7
G
B7
Em
cresc.
Eb
G
ff
D7
G

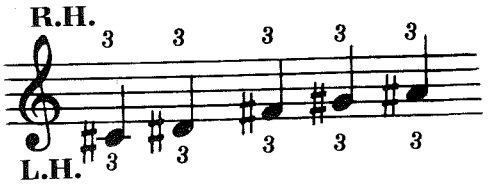
The Chromatic Scale

The **chromatic scale** is made of twelve half steps (one octave). It may begin on **any** note.

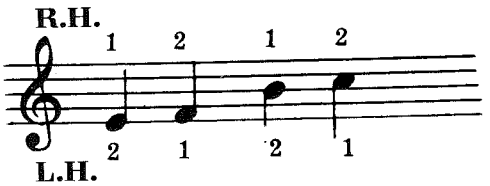


Fingering Pattern

1. Use 3 on the black keys.

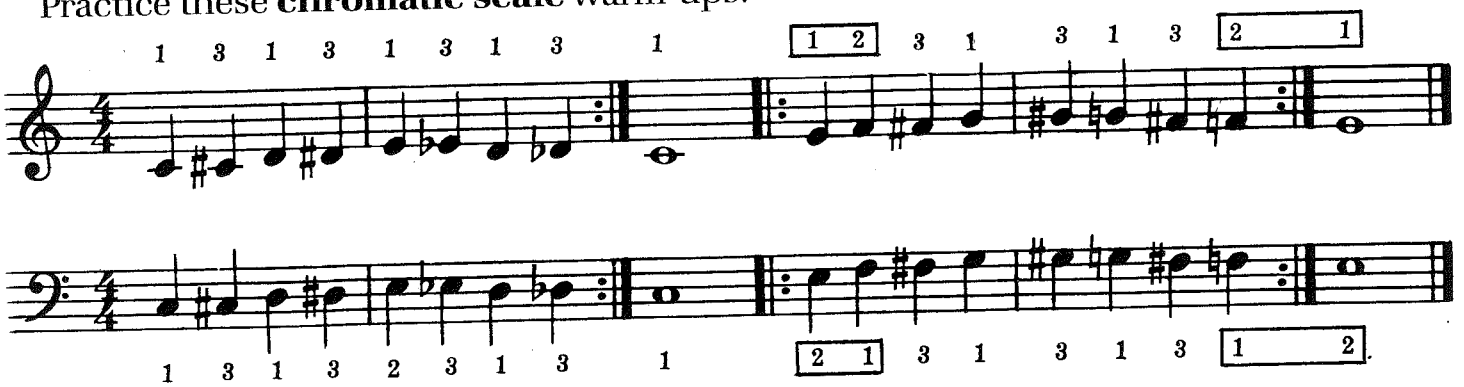


2. Use 1 on the white keys, except when two white keys are together. Then use fingers 1-2 or 2-1.



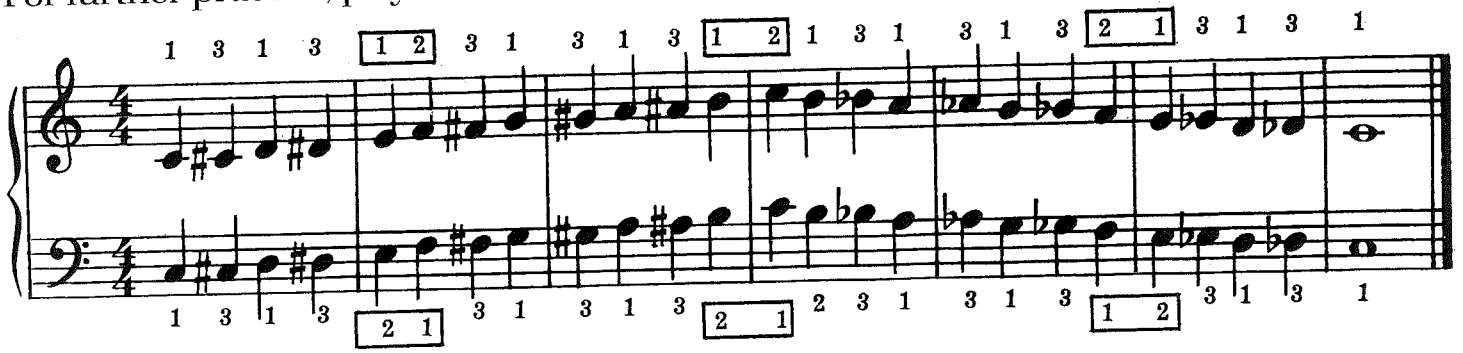
Warm-ups

Practice these **chromatic scale** warm-ups.



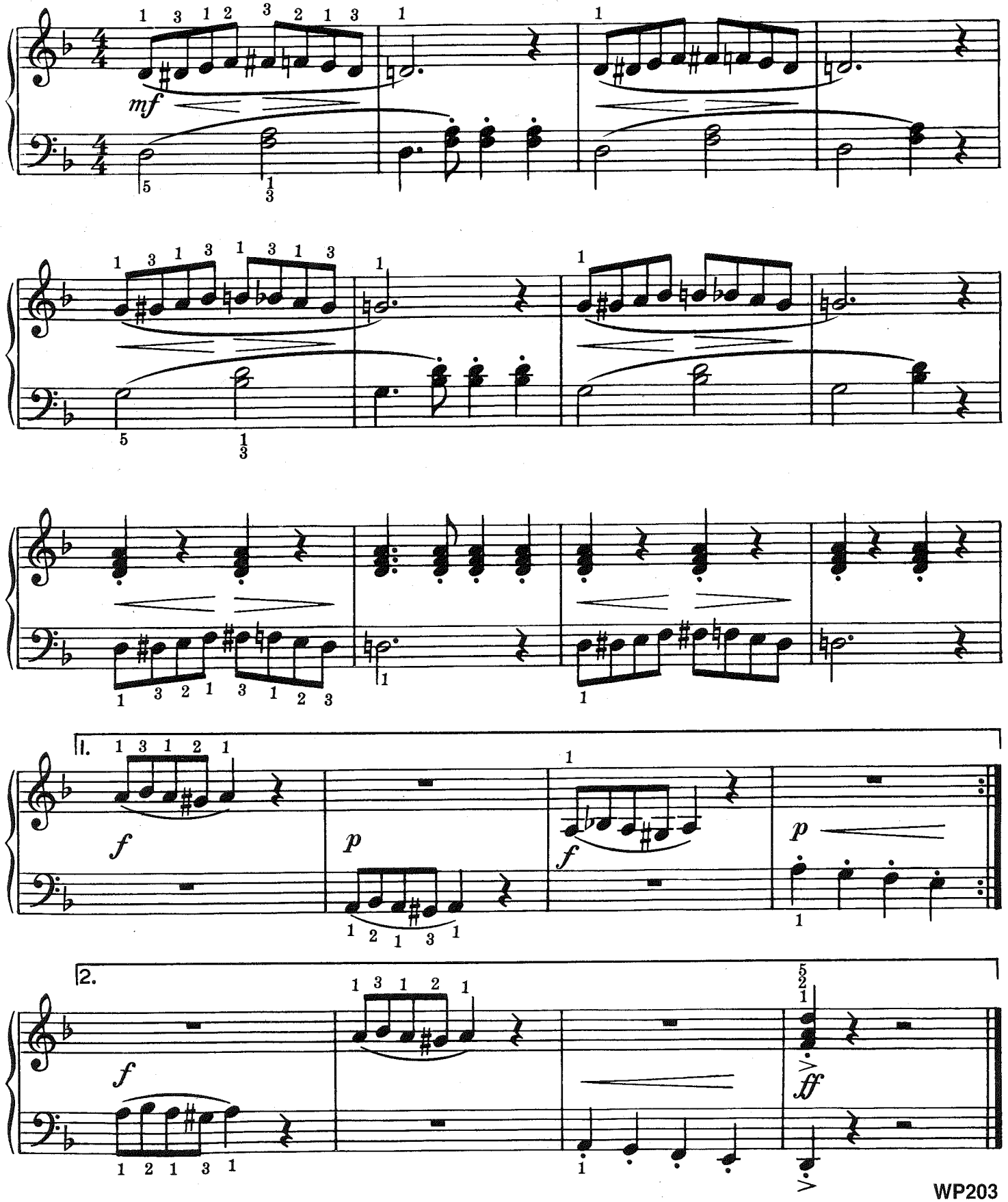
Play hands separately first.

For further practice, play the chromatic scale beginning on any note.

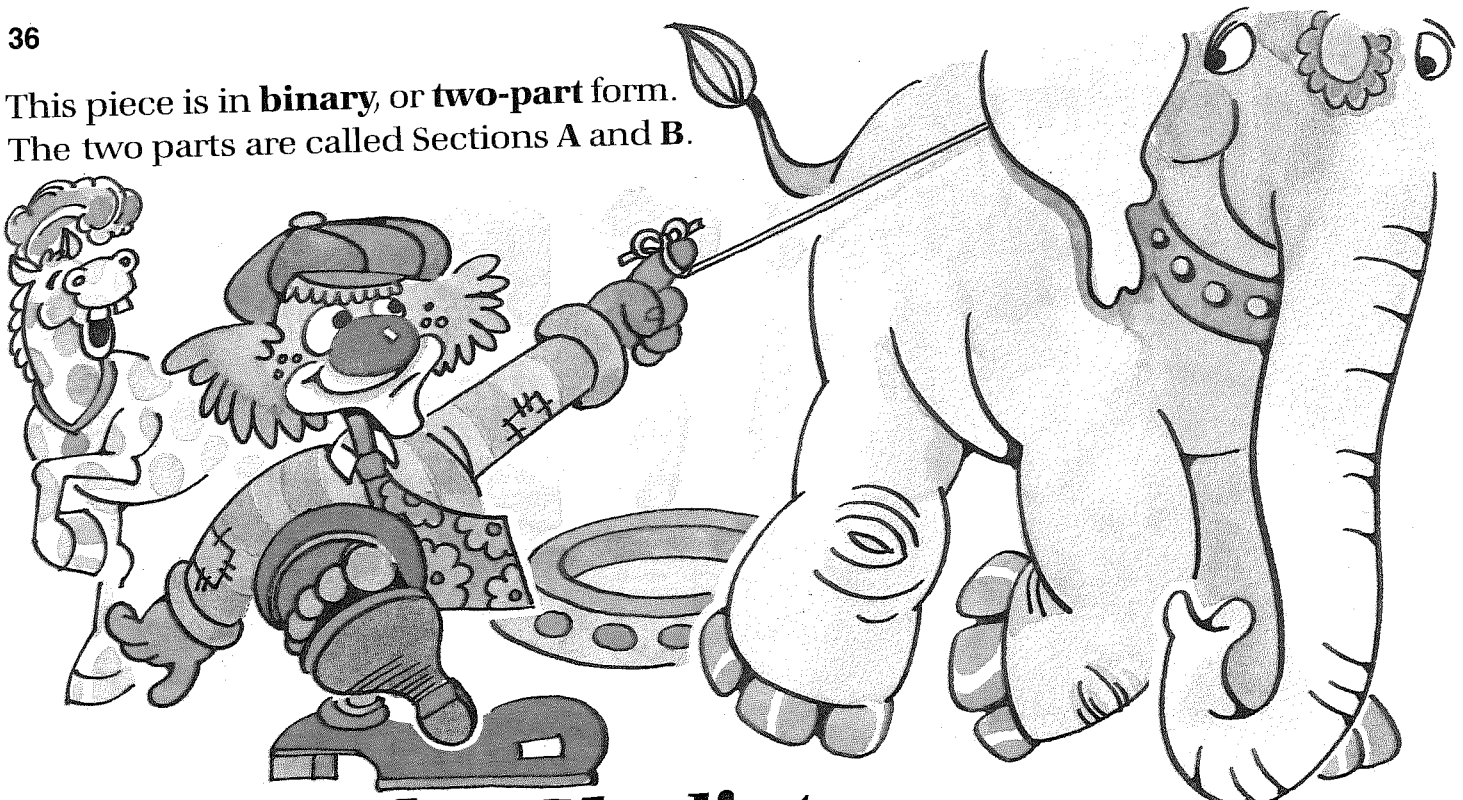


Storm at Midnight

Allegro



This piece is in **binary**, or **two-part** form.
The two parts are called Sections **A** and **B**.



Entry of the Gladiators

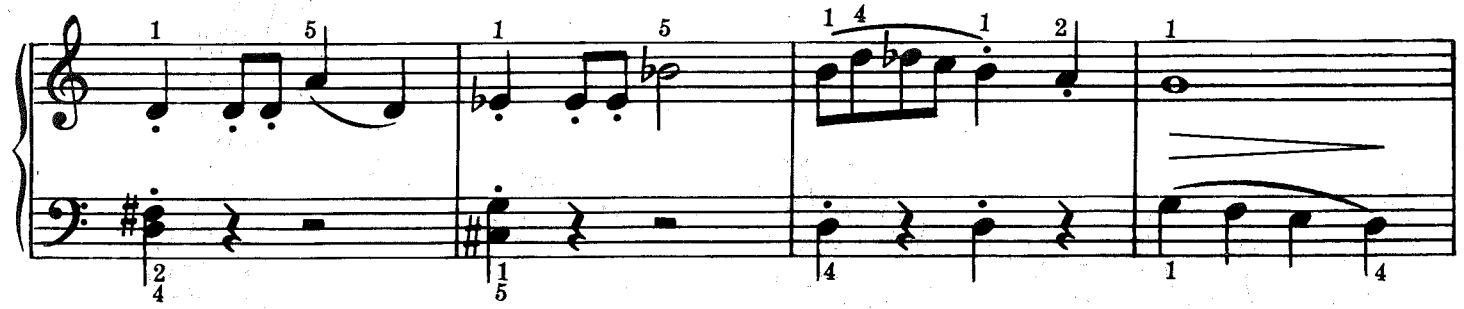
March tempo

Julius Fučik*
(1872-1916)

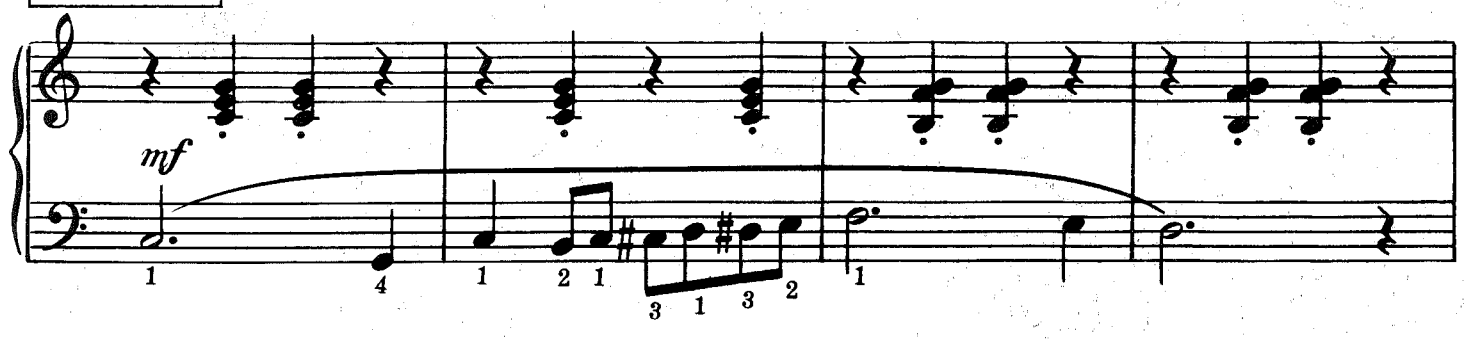
Section A

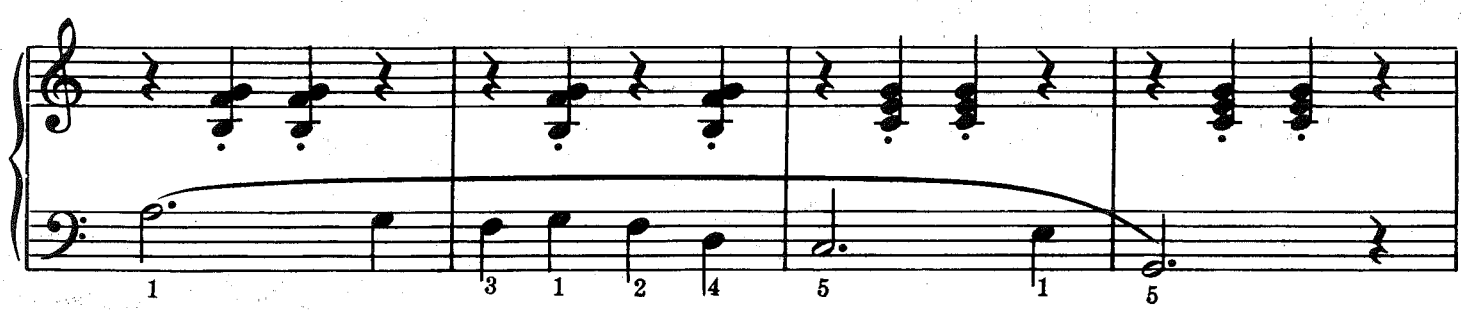
f

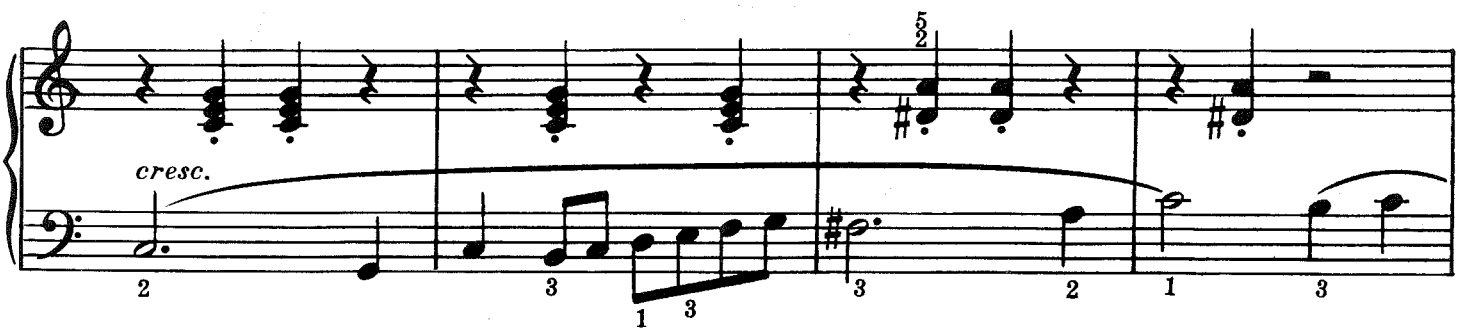
*Julius Fučik was a Czech composer and student of Dvorak. While he was a bandmaster, he wrote a number of dances and marches for band, including this famous piece.

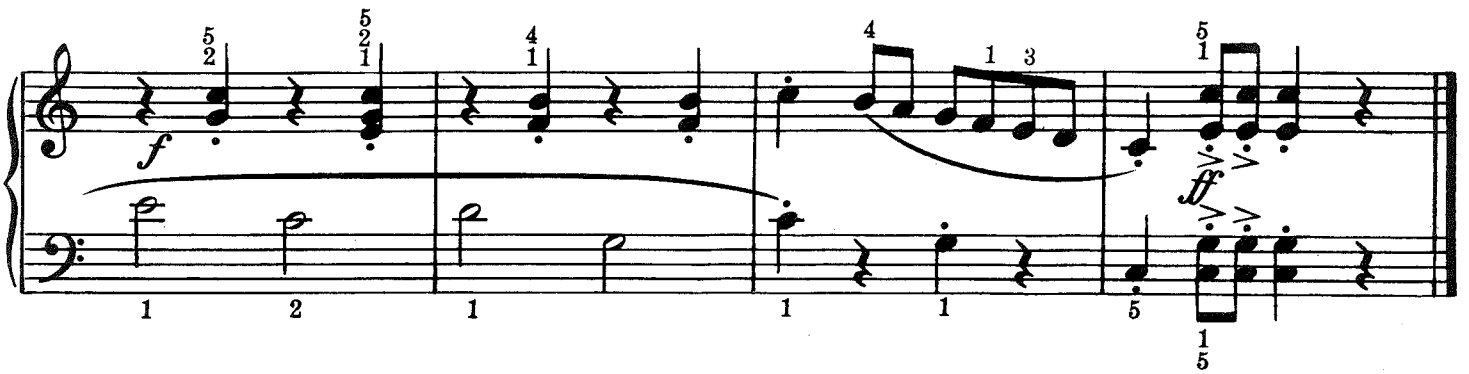


Section B



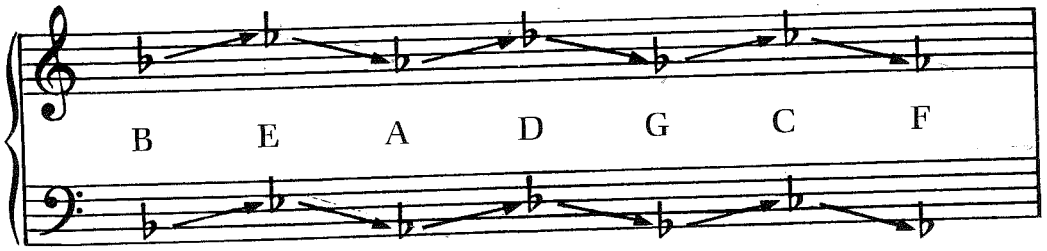




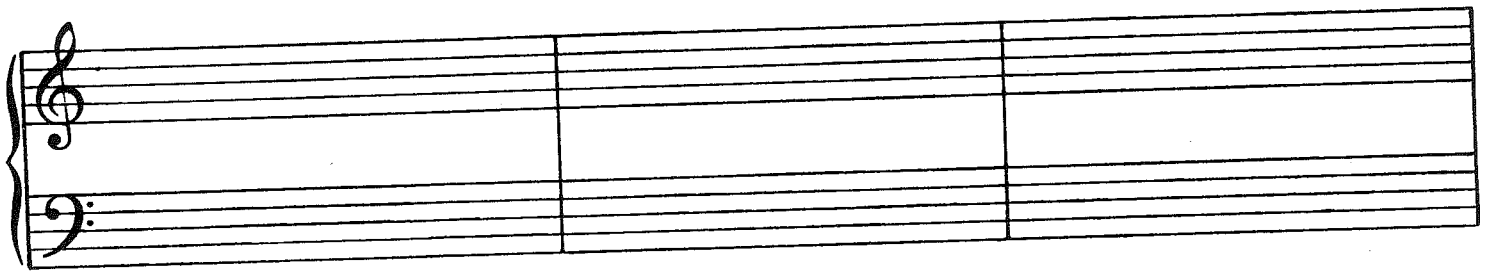


The Order of Flats

The **flats** are *always* written in the same order on the staff. **Memorize** this order.

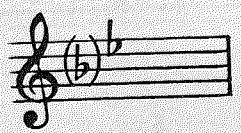


Write the order of flats three times on this staff.*



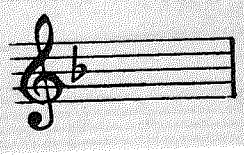
Major Flat Key Signatures

To find the **flat** key signatures, name the **next-to-the-last** flat.
The letter name of this flat is the name of the Major key.



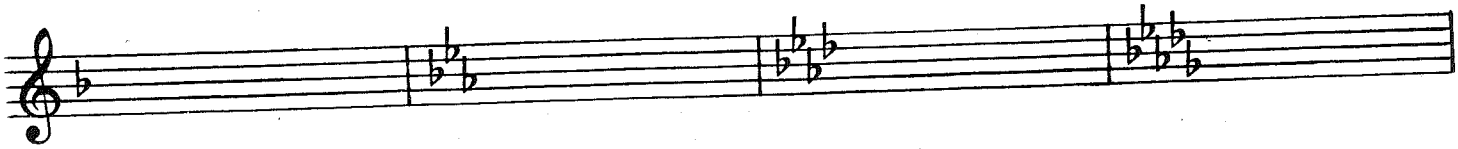
B♭ Major

Exception:



F Major
(one flat)

Name these keys.



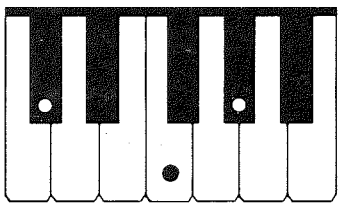
_____ _____ _____ _____

*__Teacher:__ Continue to have the student use the **Bastien Music Notebook** and **Bastien Music Flashcards** for extra reinforcement.

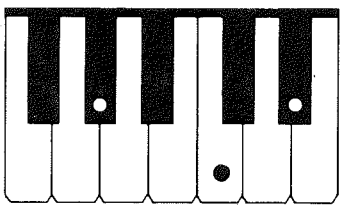
Group 3 Keys (D♭, A♭, E♭)

These keys are called **Group 3** because in each I chord (tonic chord) there is a **white key** in the **middle.**

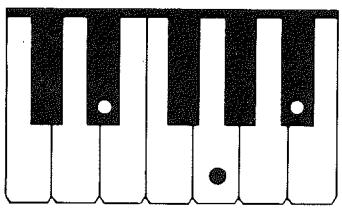
D♭ Major



A♭ Major

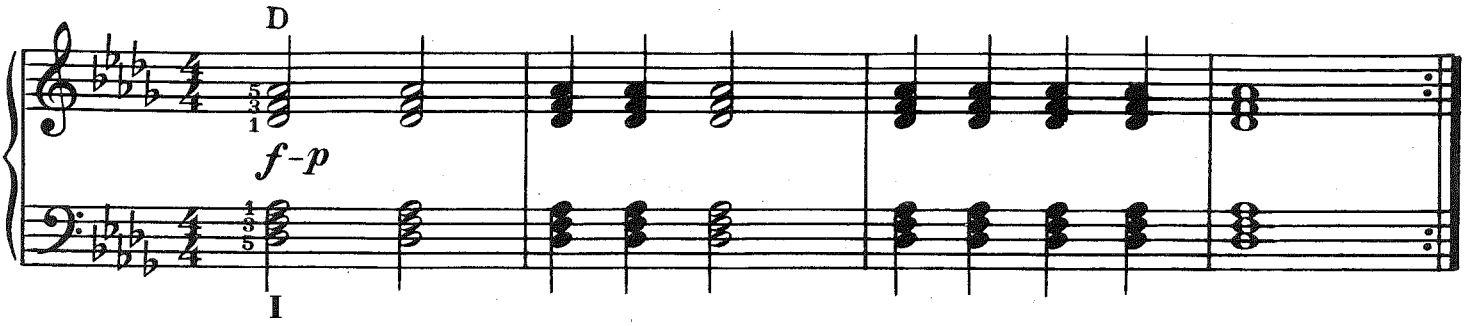


E♭ Major

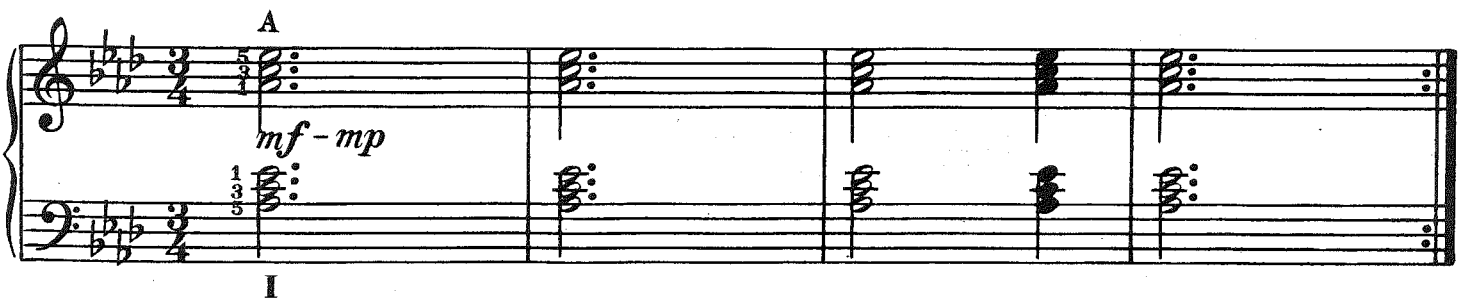


Play these chords as you count aloud.

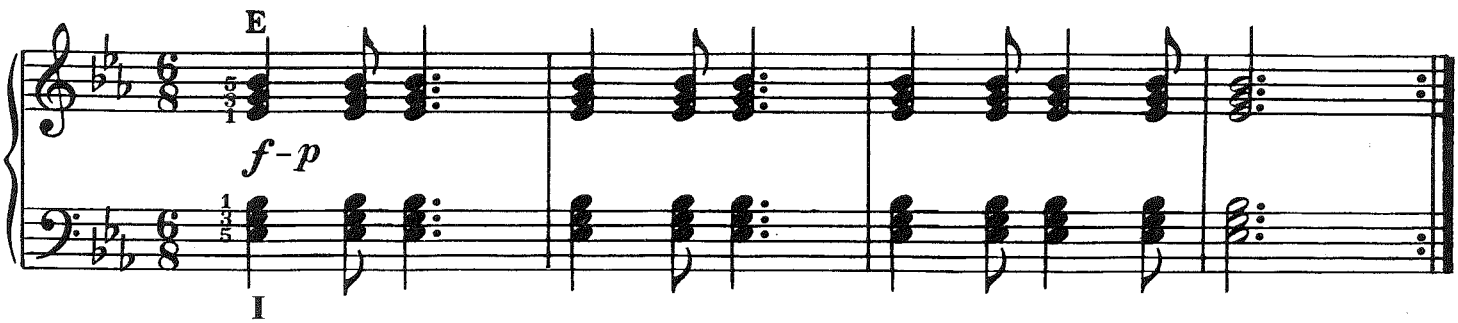
Key of D♭



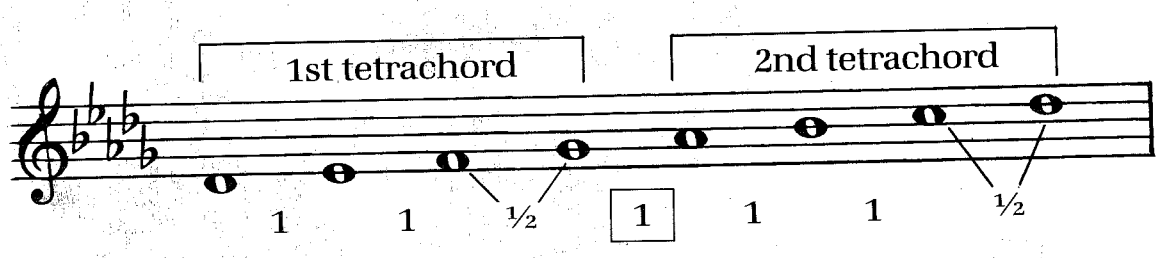
Key of A♭



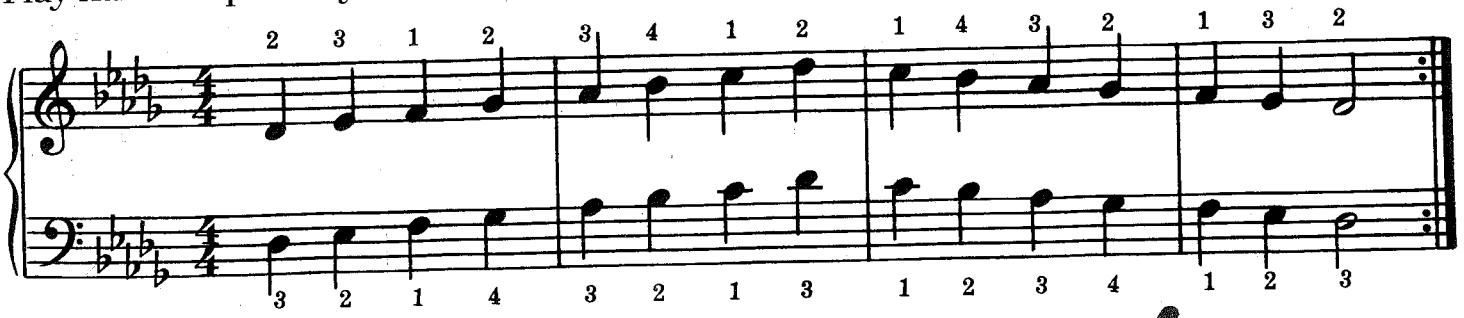
Key of E♭

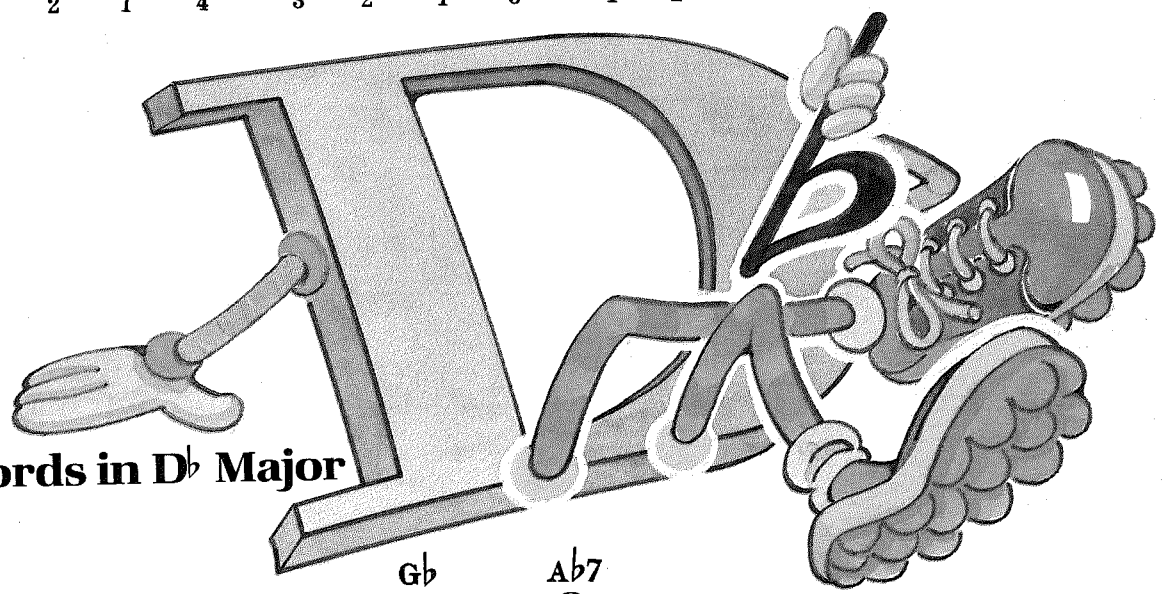


D♭ Major Scale

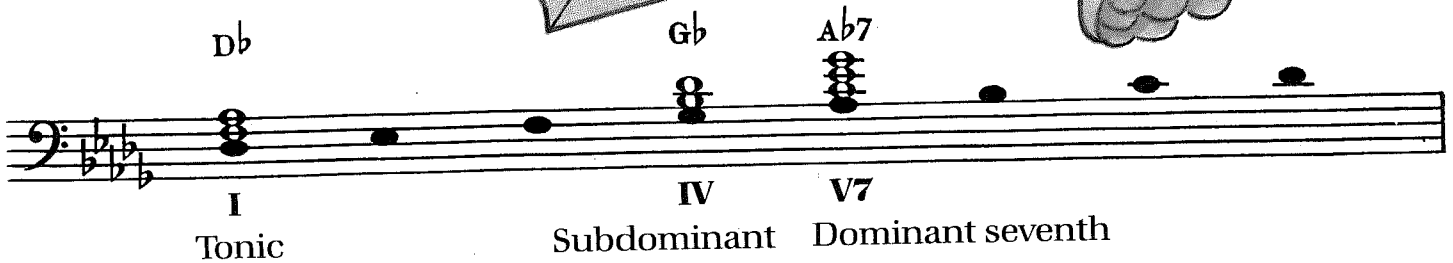


Play hands separately first.



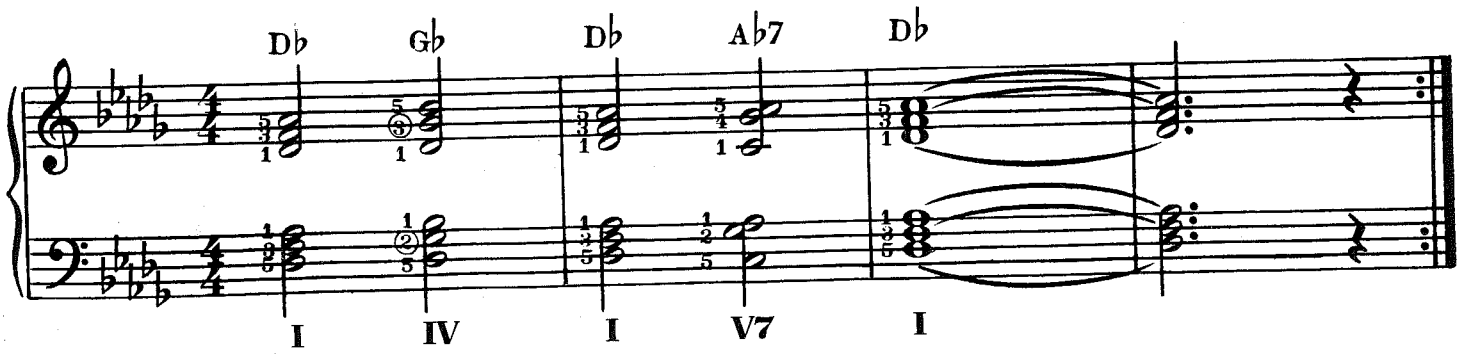


Primary Chords in D♭ Major

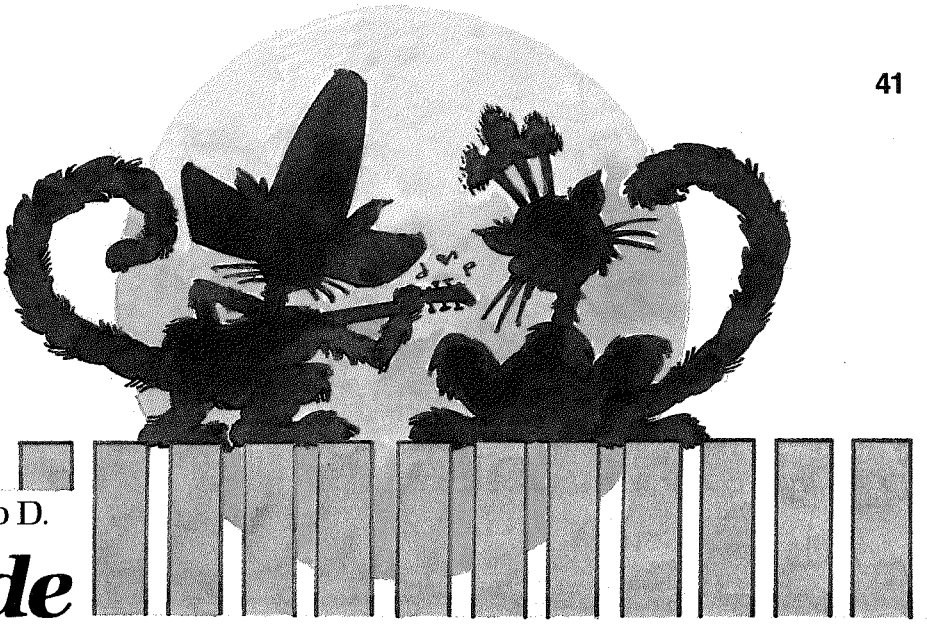


Tonic Subdominant Dominant seventh

Practice this **chord progression** in D♭ Major.
Play hands separately first.



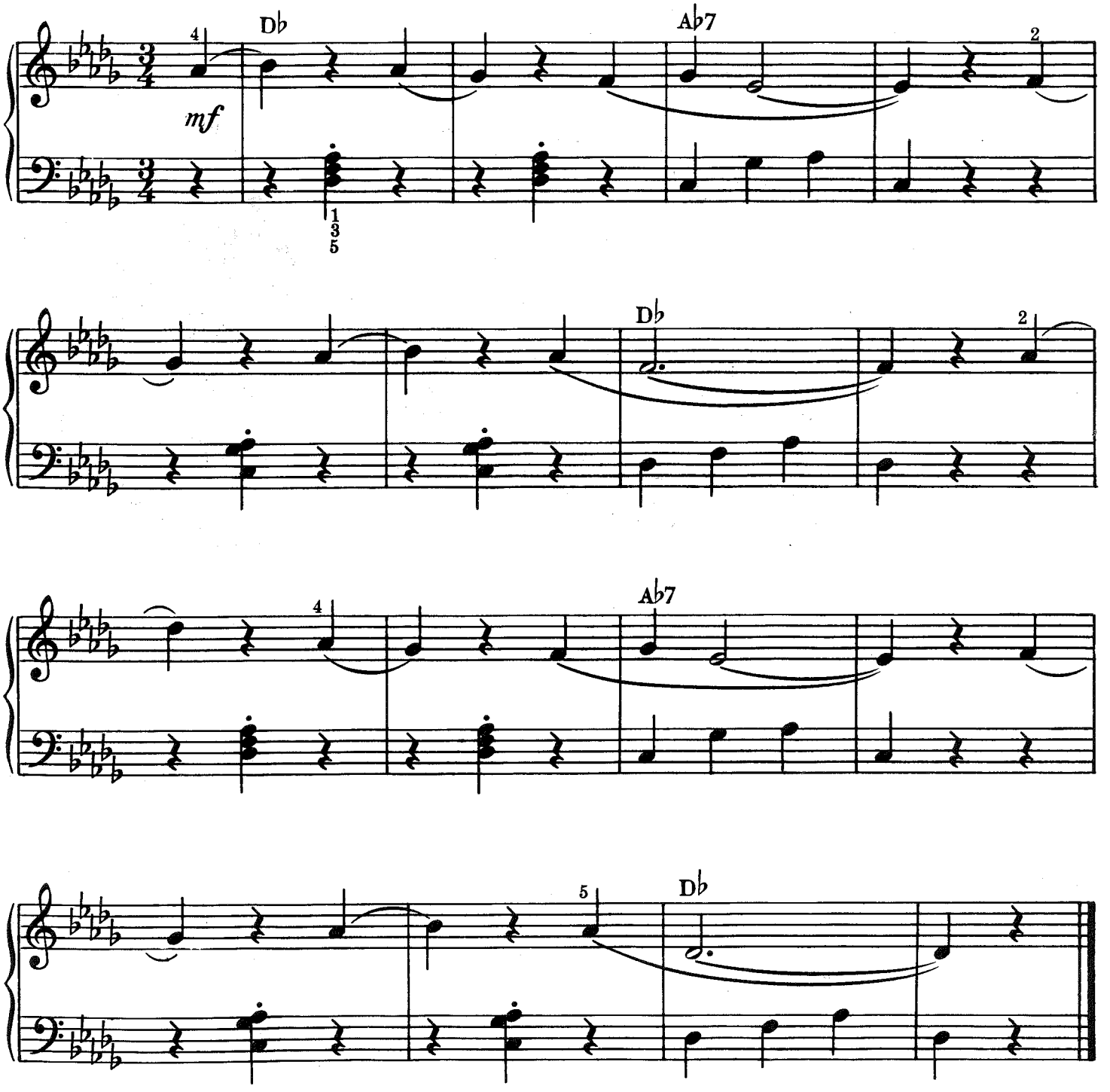
2nd inversion 1st inversion

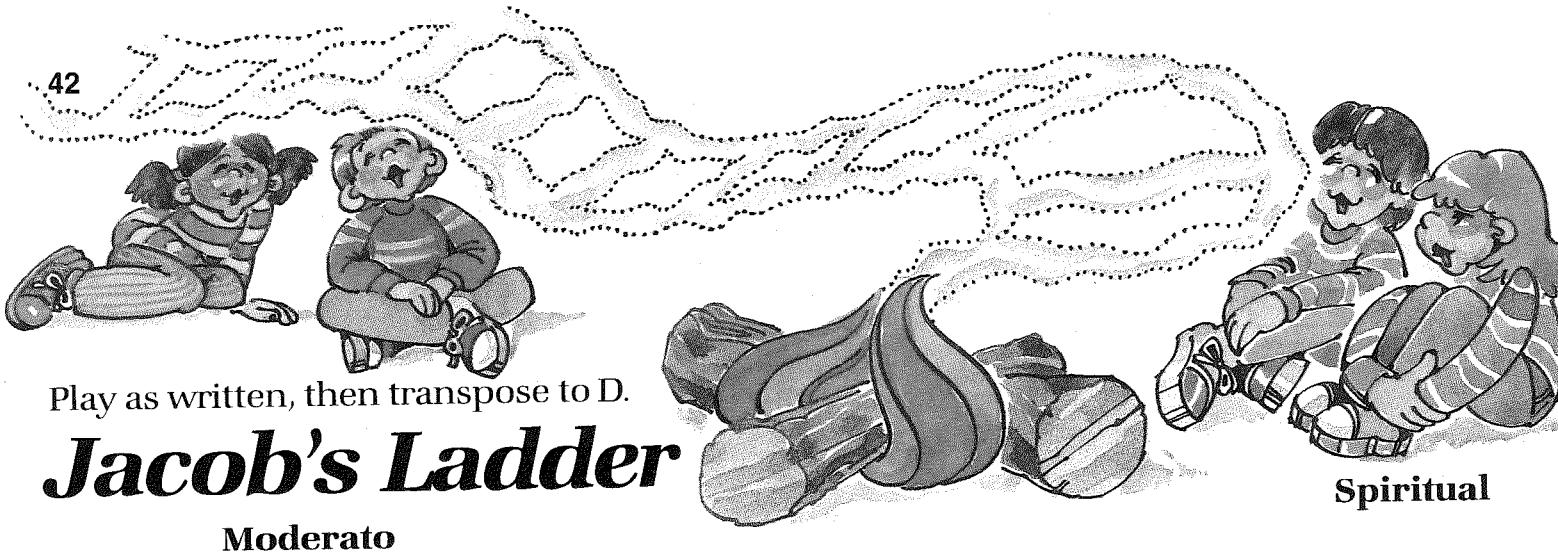


Play as written, then transpose to D.

Latin Serenade

Moderato



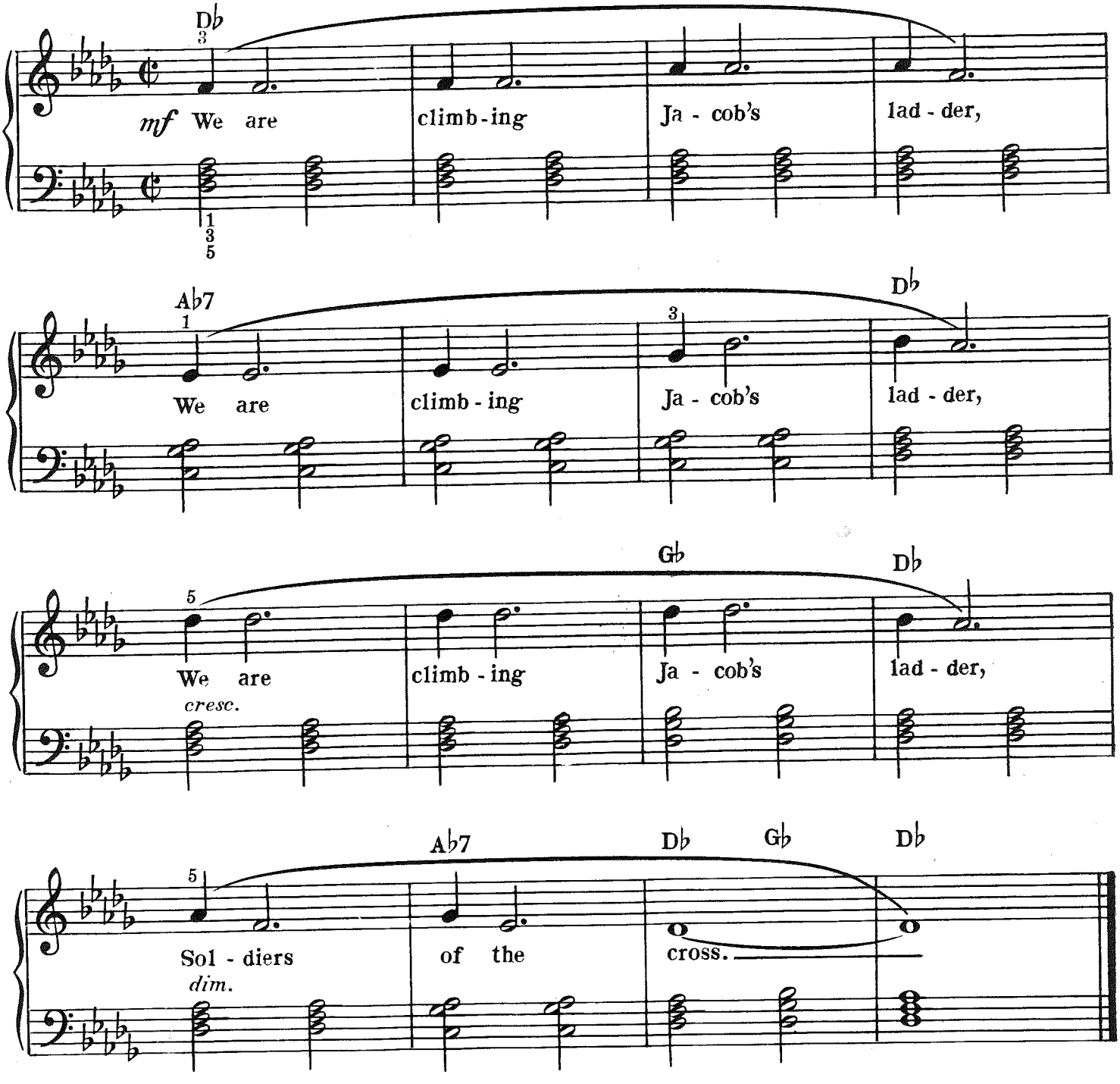


Play as written, then transpose to D.

Jacob's Ladder

Spiritual

Moderato



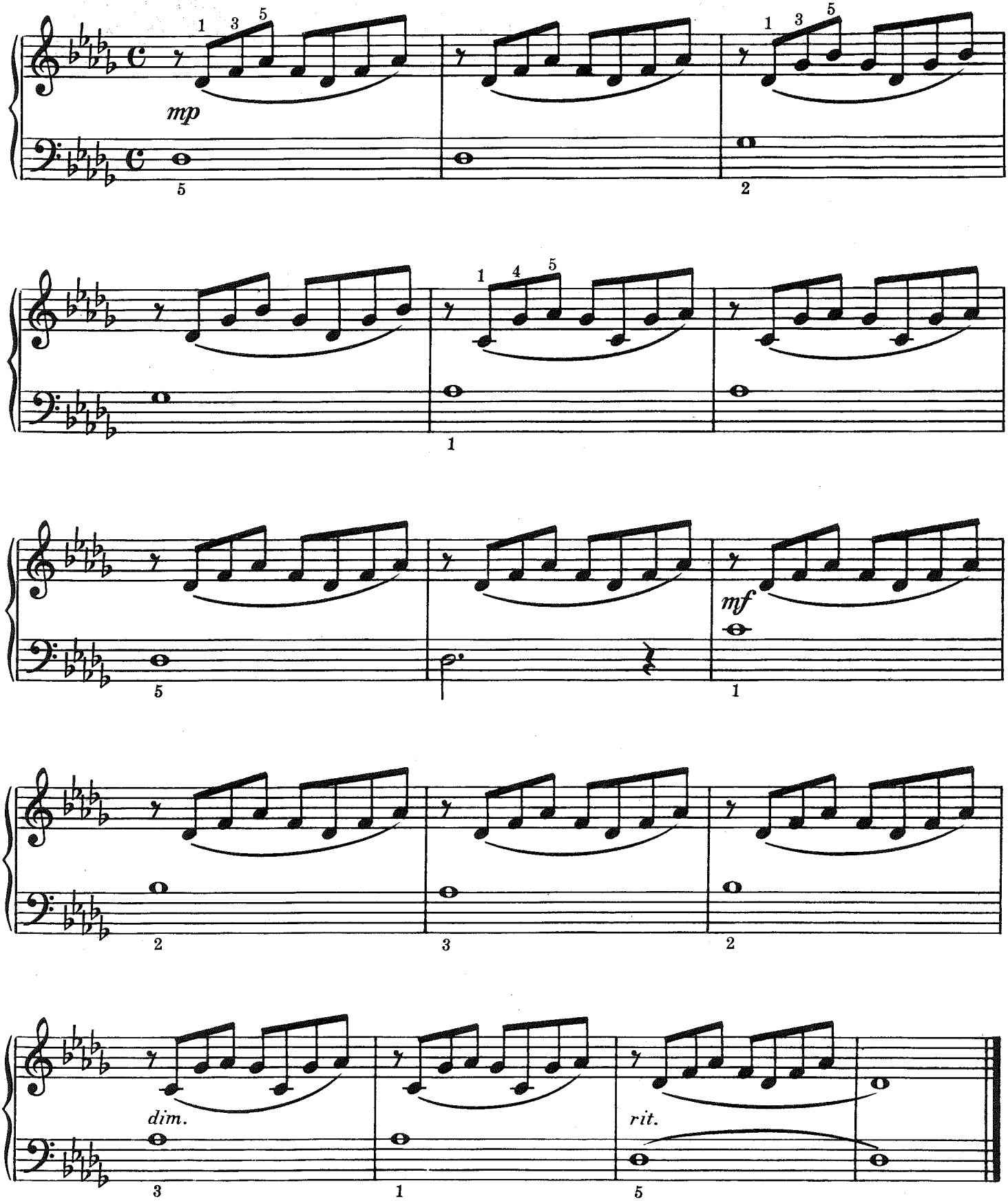
Use a different bass style for these verses:

2. Every round goes higher, higher . . .
3. Brother, do you love my Jesus . . .
4. If you love Him, you must serve Him . . .
5. We are climbing higher, higher . . .

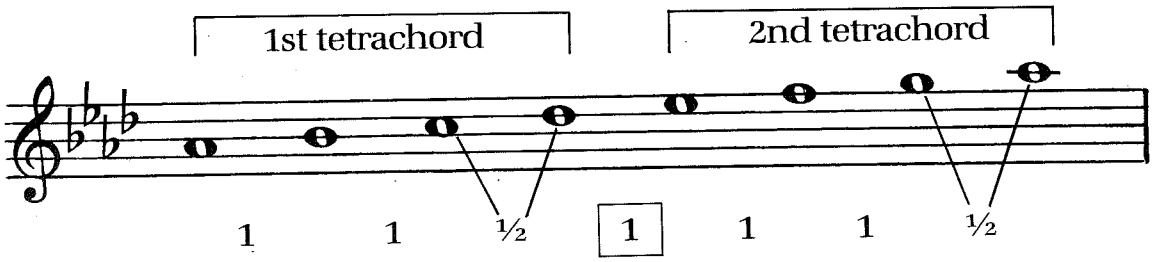
Play as written, then transpose to D.

Prelude in D♭ Major

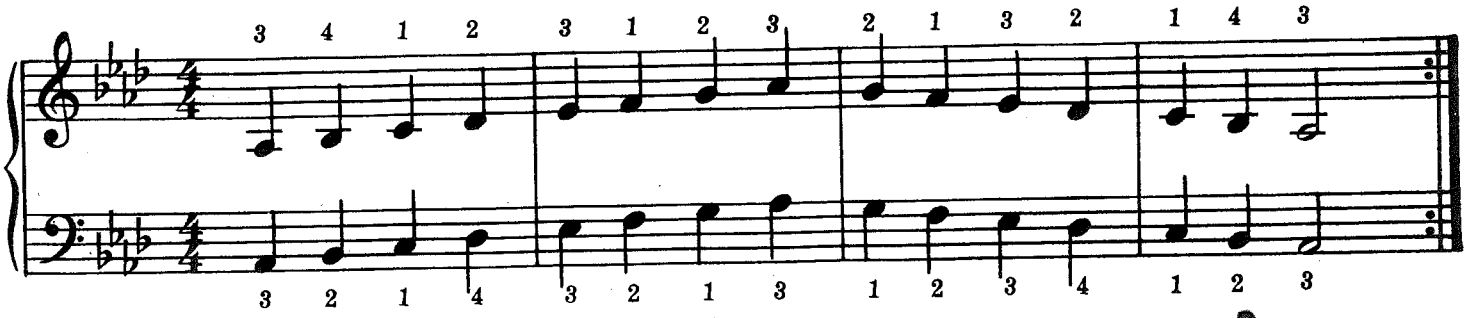
Moderato

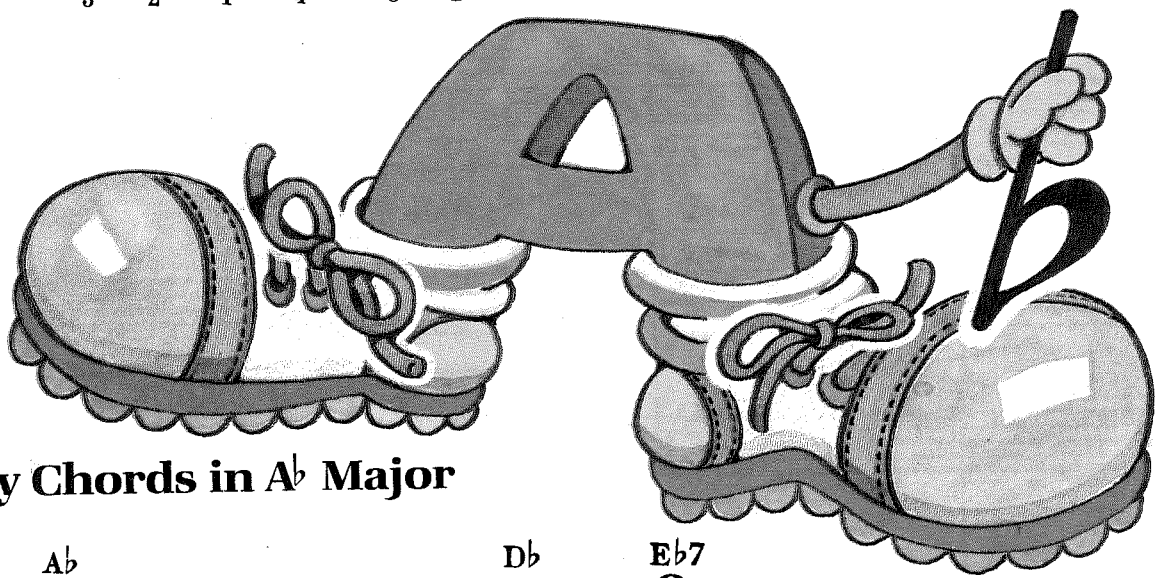


A♭ Major Scale

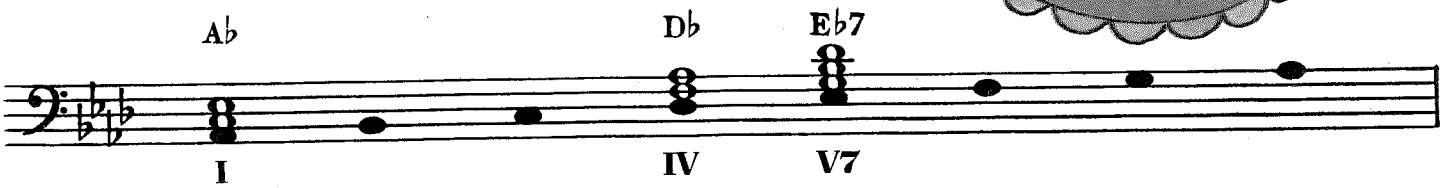


Play hands separately first.



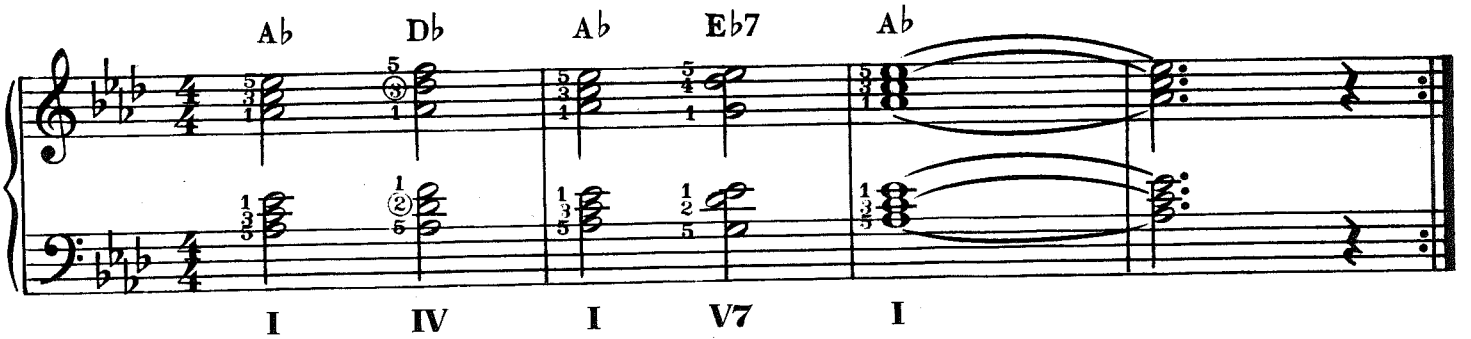


Primary Chords in A♭ Major

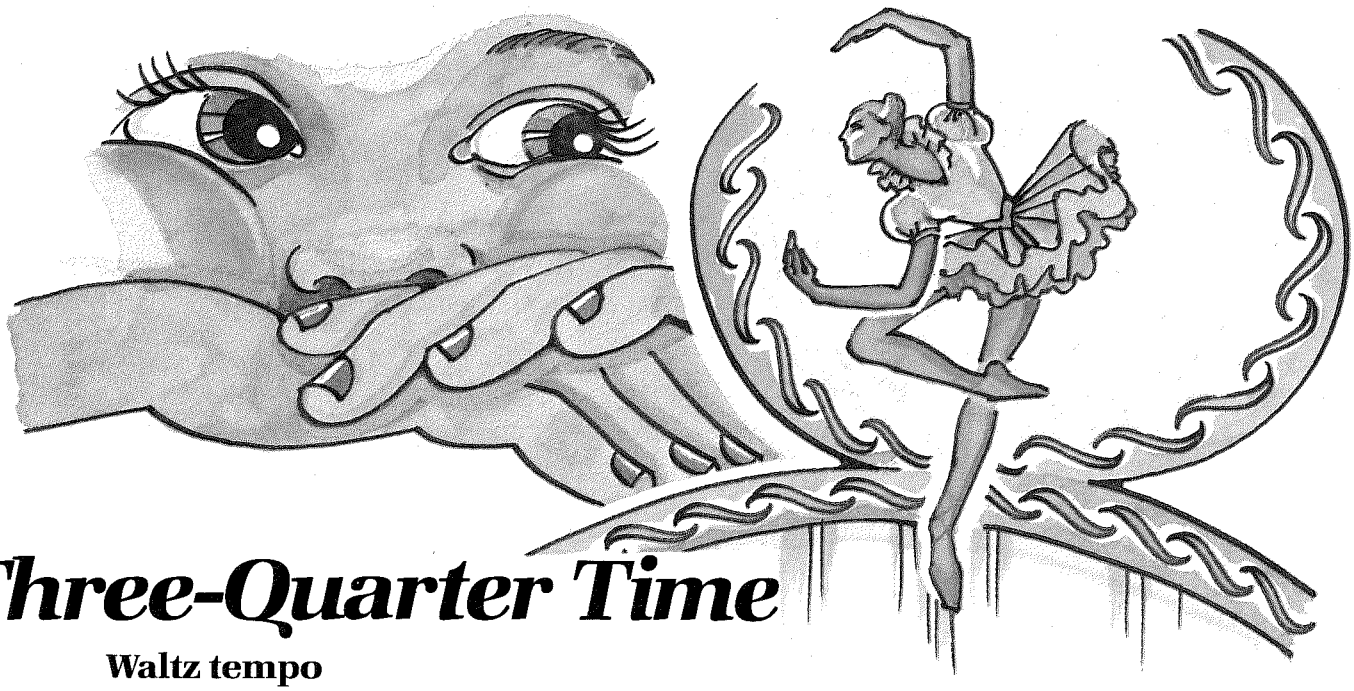


Tonic — Subdominant — Dominant seventh

Practice this **chord progression** in A♭ Major. Play hands separately first.

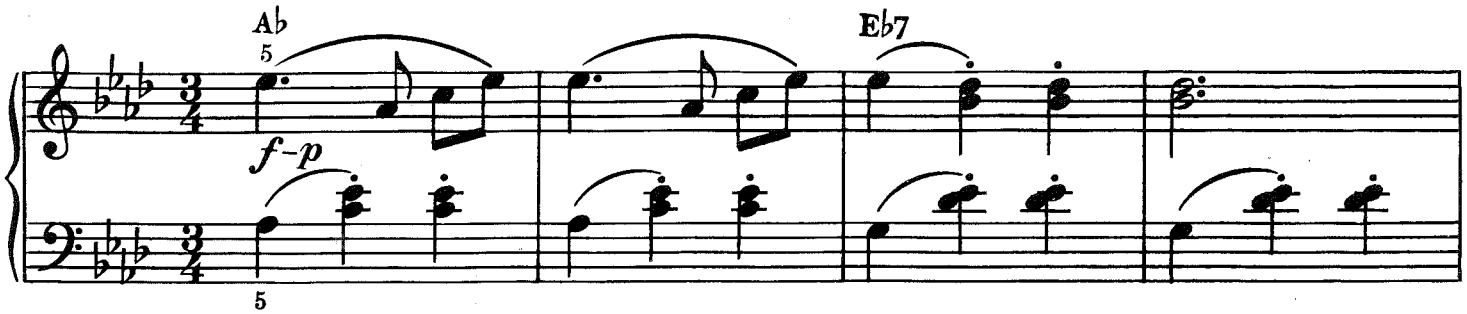


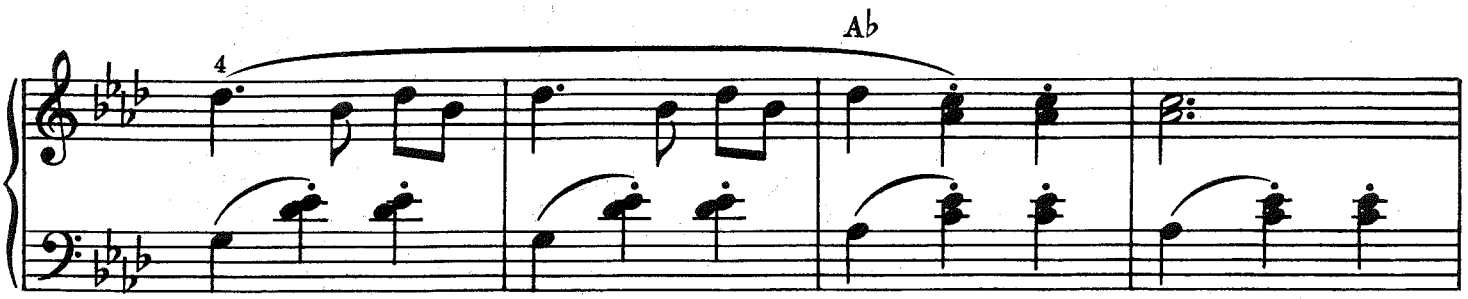
2nd inversion — 1st inversion

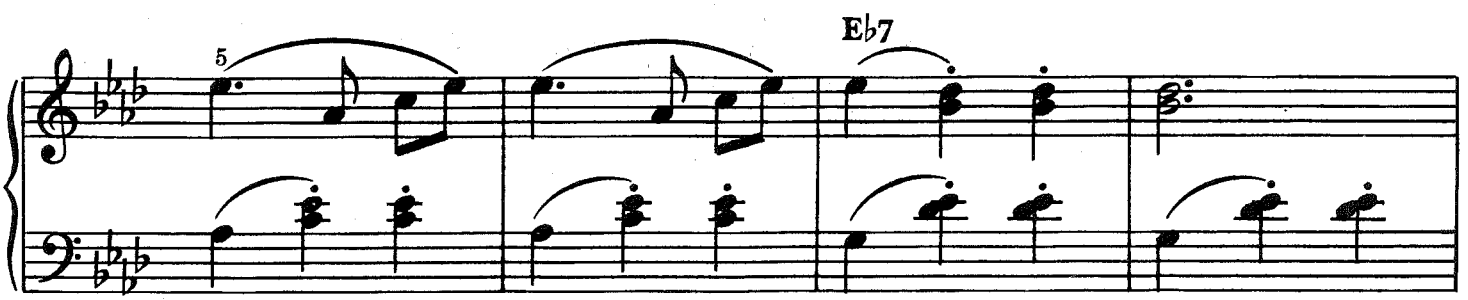


Three-Quarter Time

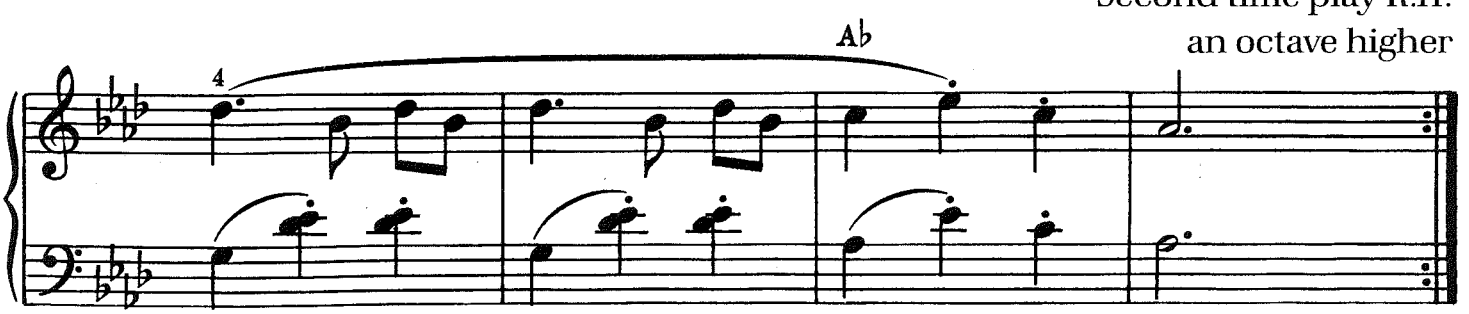
Waltz tempo

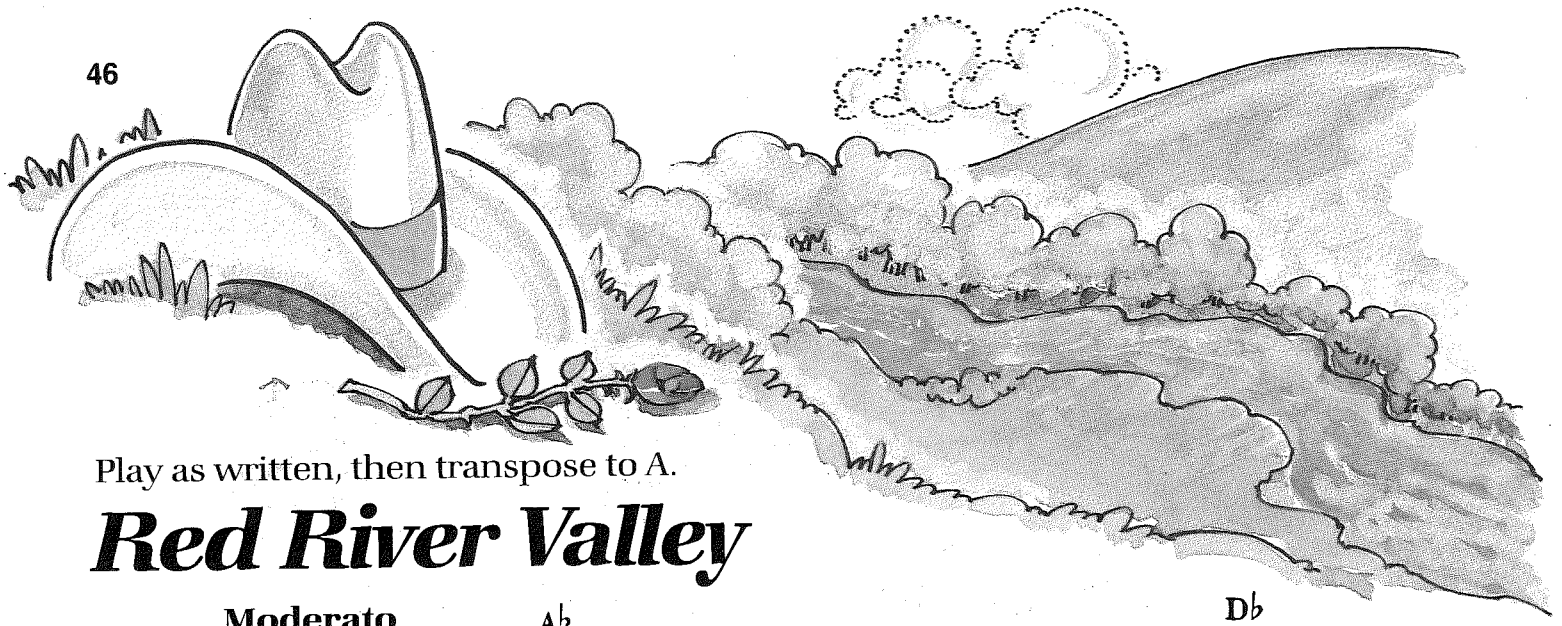






Second time play R.H.
an octave higher





Play as written, then transpose to A.

Red River Valley

Moderato

A♭ D♭

mf From this val - ley they say you are go - ing.

A♭ E♭7

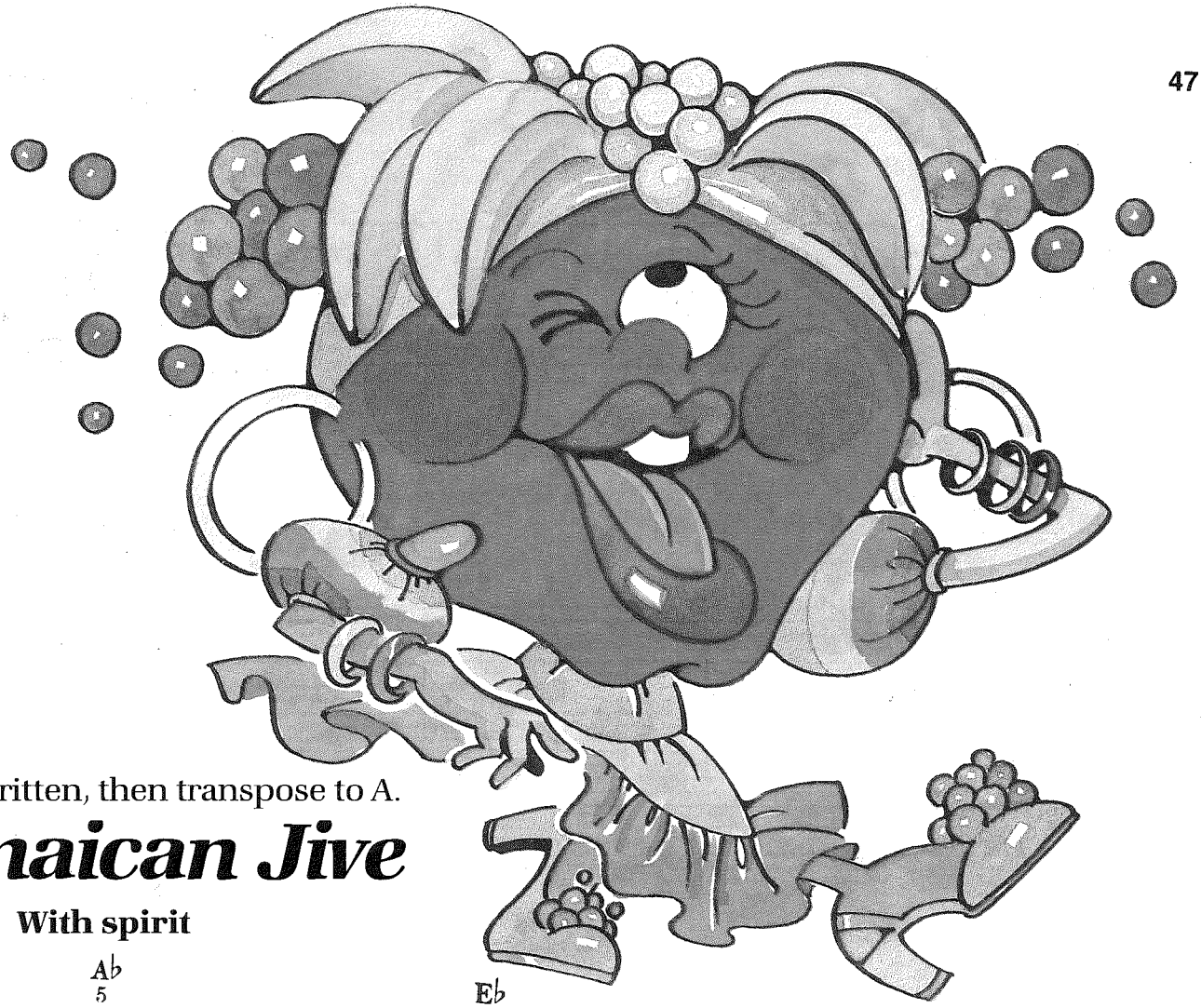
We will miss your bright eyes and sweet smile;

A♭ D♭

So re - mem - ber the Red Riv - er val - ley

A♭ E♭7 A♭ D♭ A♭

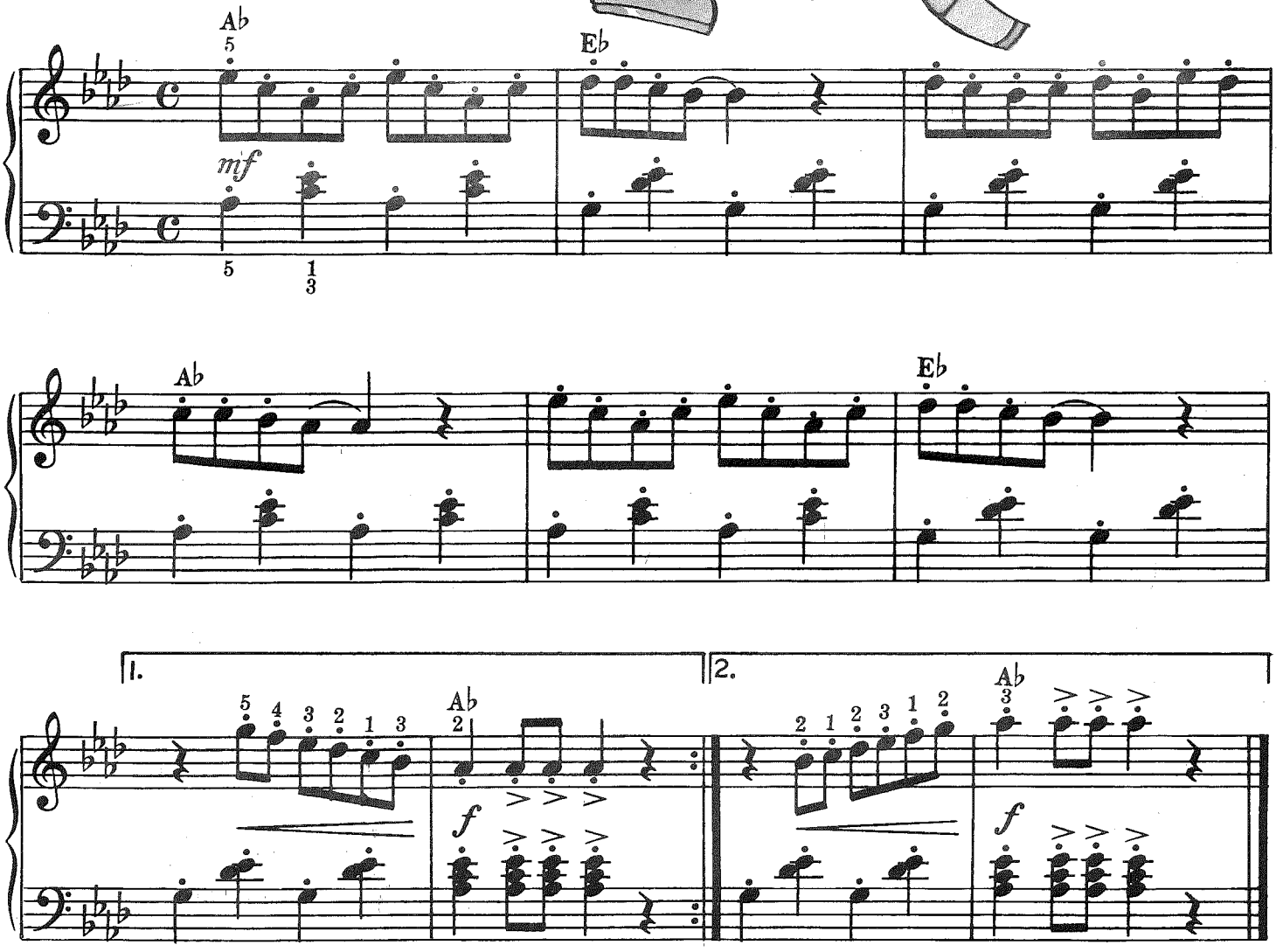
And the one that has loved you so true.



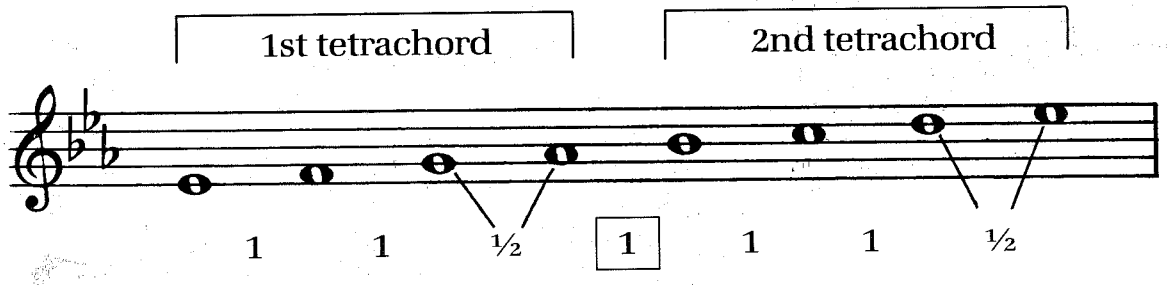
Play as written, then transpose to A.

Jamaican Jive

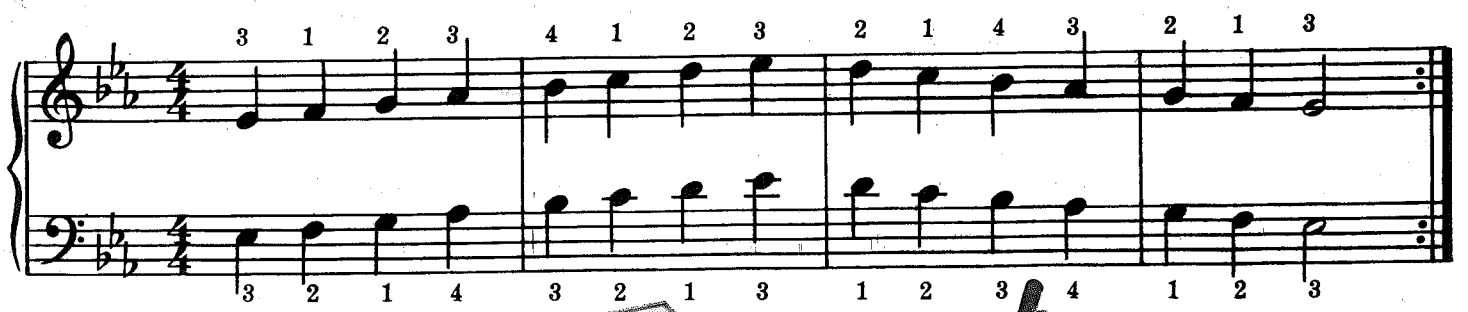
With spirit



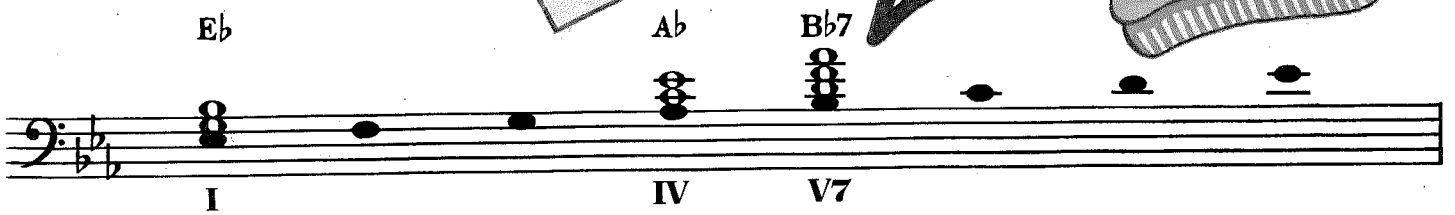
E♭ Major Scale



Play hands separately first.

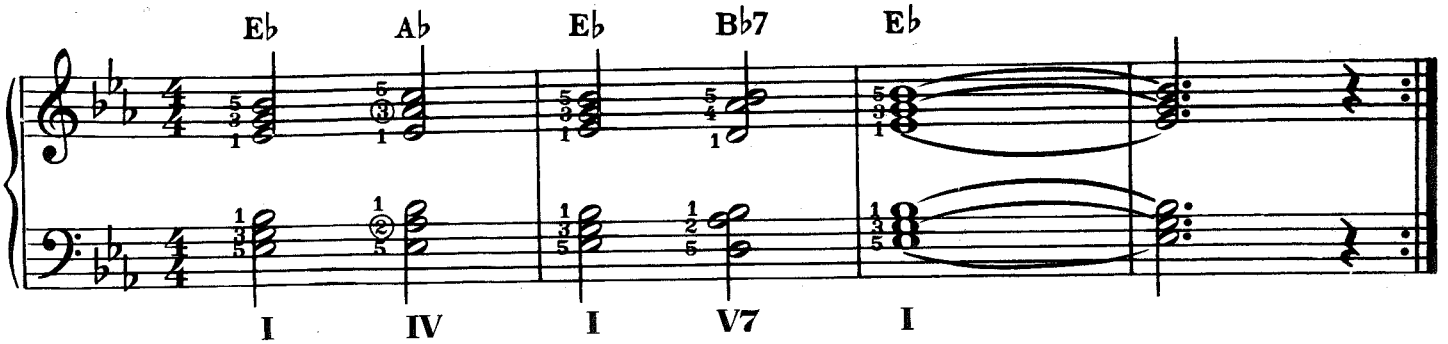


Primary Chords in E♭ Major

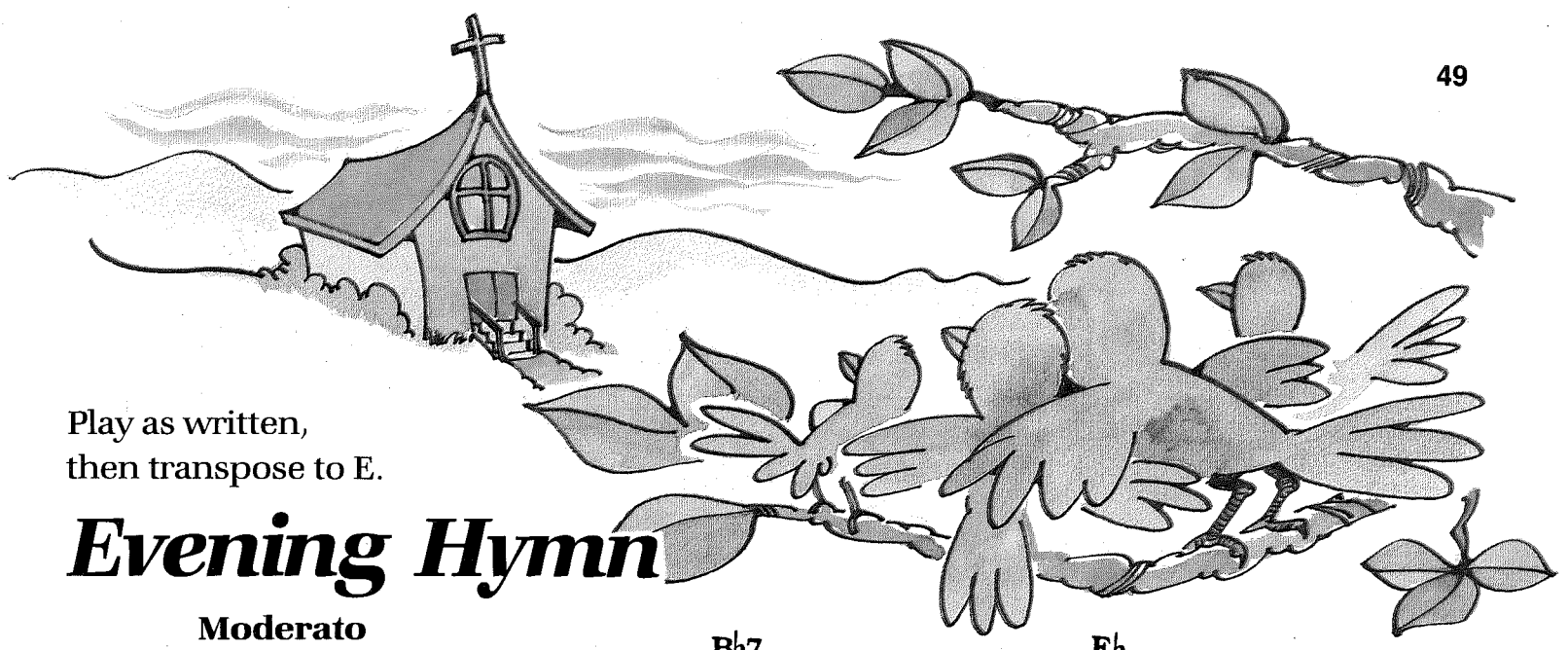


Tonic Subdominant Dominant seventh

Practice this **chord progression** in E♭ Major.
Play hands separately first.



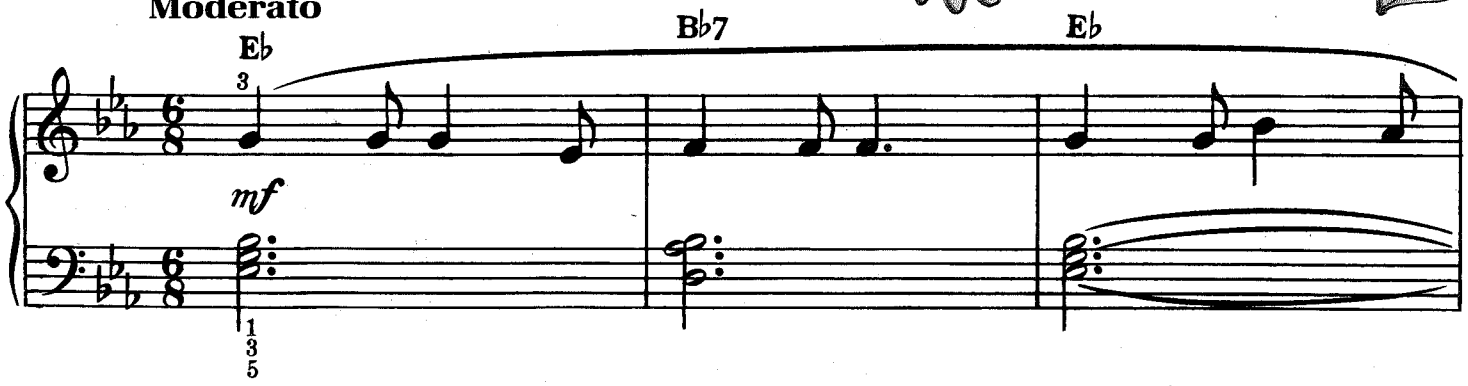
2nd inversion 1st inversion

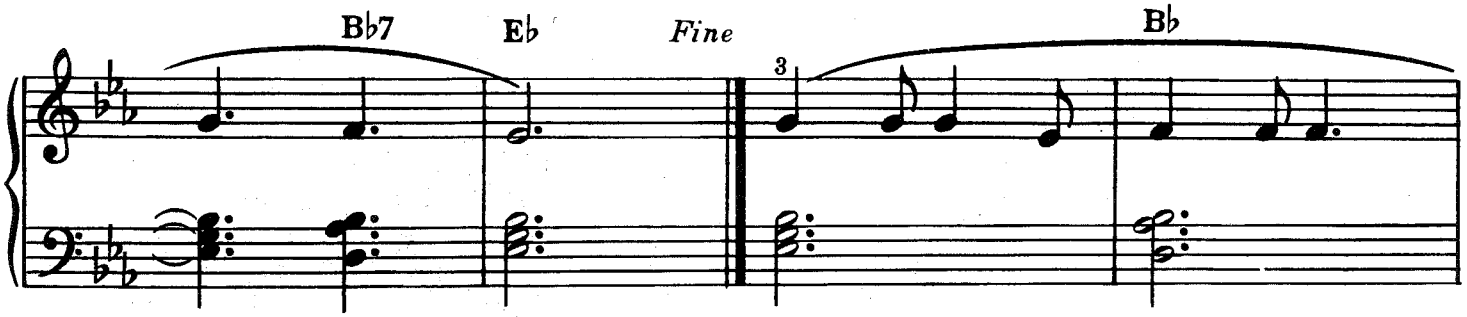


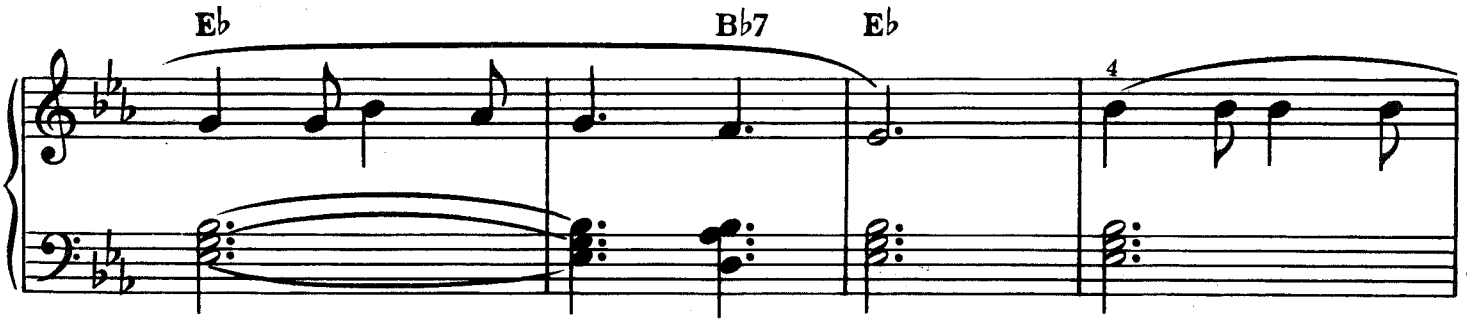
Play as written,
then transpose to E.

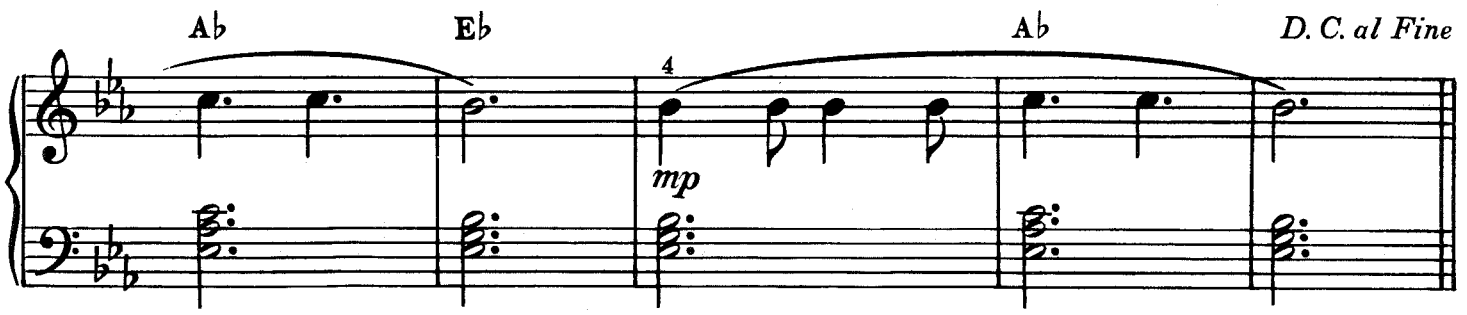
Evening Hymn

Moderato









Play as written, then transpose to E.

Song of Spring

Andante

Section A

mf–mp

Section B

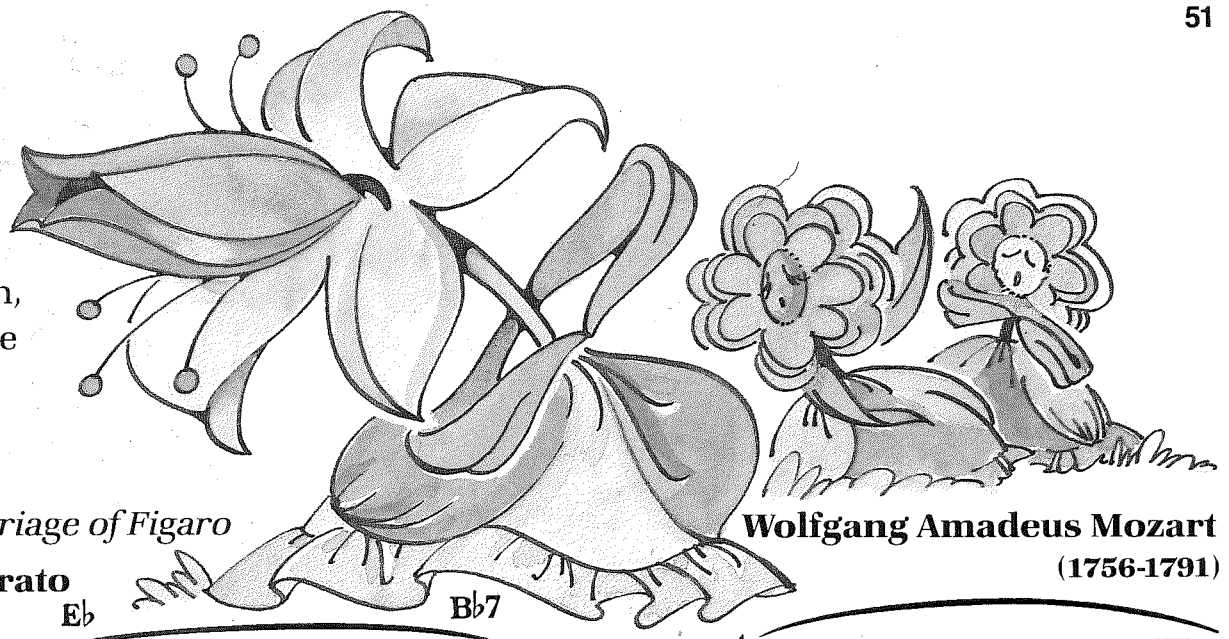
mf *mp*

Section A

mf *mp*

Coda

mf *f*



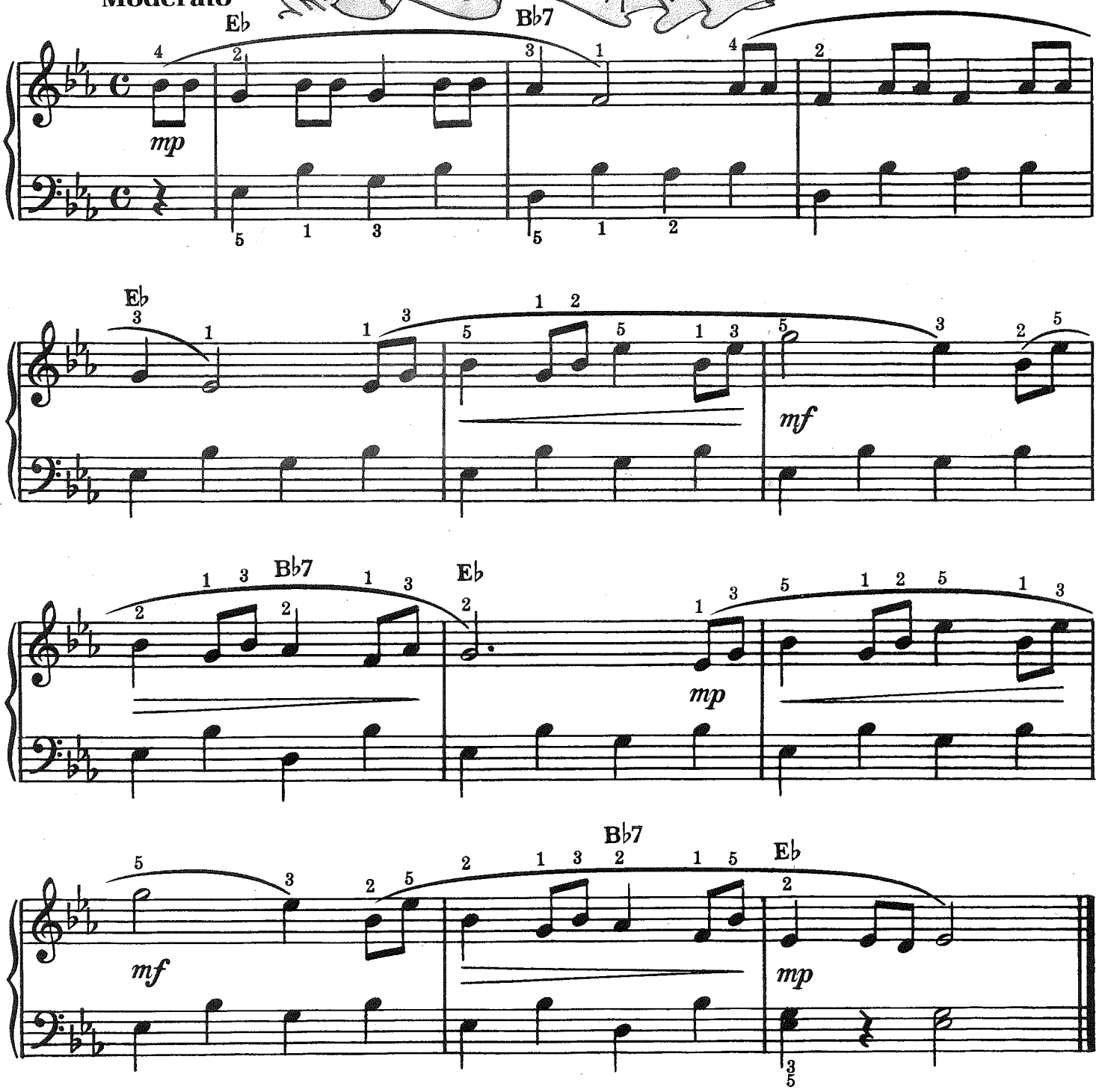
Play as written, then transpose to E.

*Aria**

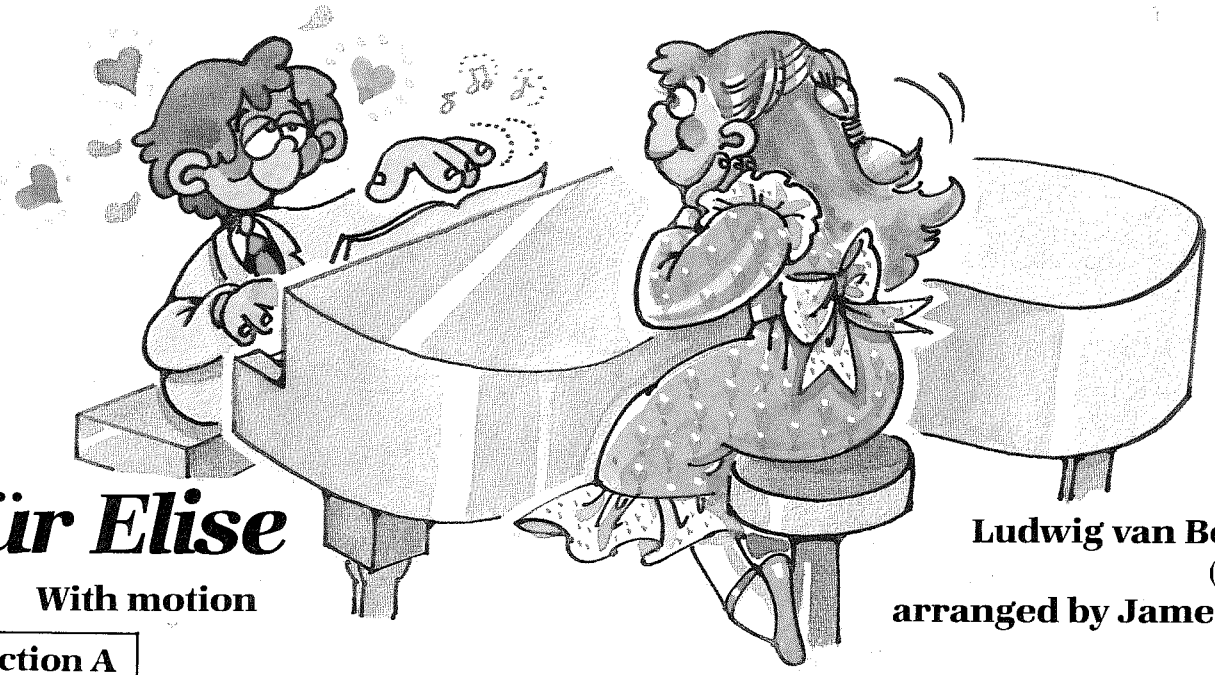
from *The Marriage of Figaro*

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
(1756-1791)

Moderato



*An *aria* is a song from an opera or other vocal work.

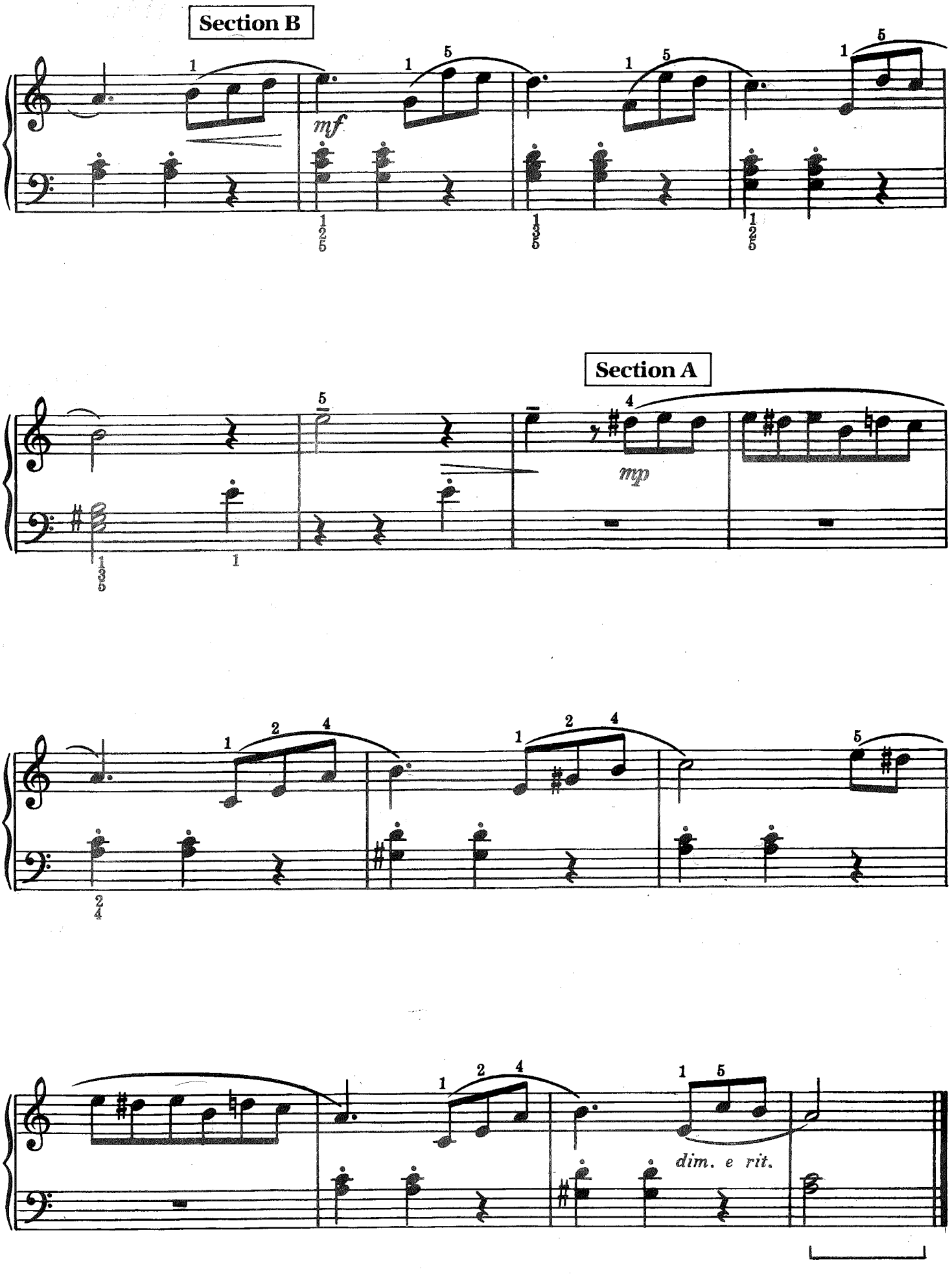


Für Elise

With motion

Ludwig van Beethoven
(1770-1827)
arranged by James Bastien

Section A

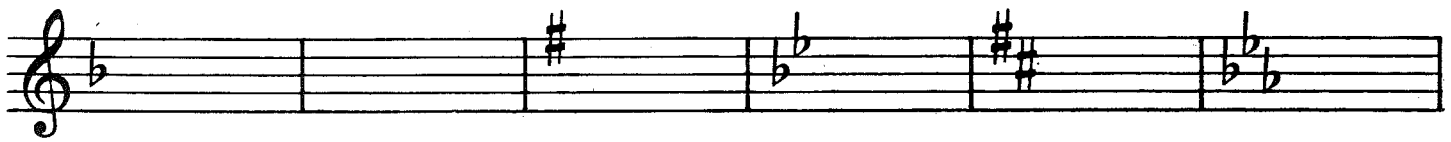

Section B
mf
Section A
mp
dim. e rit.

Music Review

1. Name the three forms of minor scales.

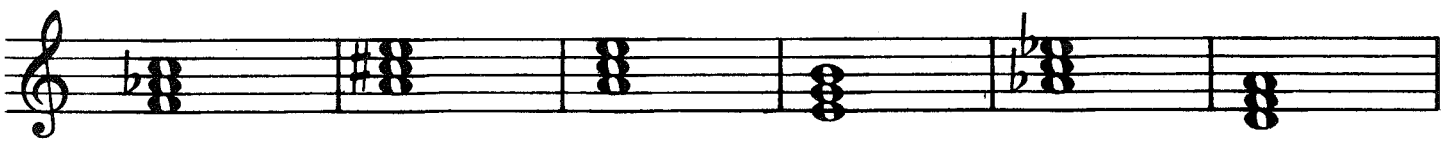
_____ _____ _____

2. Name these minor key signatures.



_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

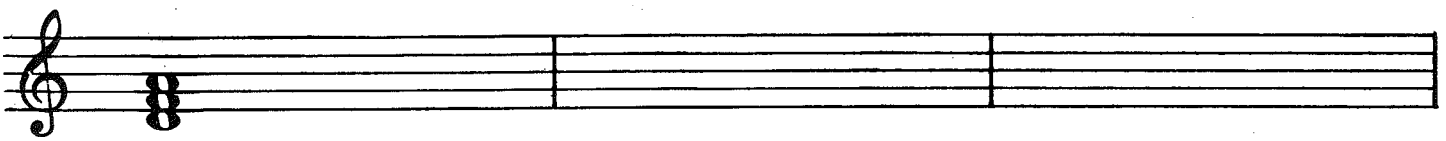
3. Name these Major and minor triads.



_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

4. Write the inversions of the D minor chord.

1st inversion 2nd inversion



5. Write the counts for this rhythm.

_____

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(continued from the inside front cover)

Largo ..... very slowly

Legato ..... smooth and connected tones, usually indicated by a slur

Major Scale ..... a pattern of eight tones divided into two tetrachords that are joined by a whole step

Mezzo Forte ..... *mf* ..... moderately loud

Mezzo Piano ..... *mp* ..... moderately soft

Moderato ..... moderately

Molto ..... much, very

Octave Sign ..... *8va* ..... over notes: play one octave higher
under notes: play one octave lower

Pianissimo ..... *pp* ..... very soft

Piano ..... *p* ..... soft

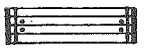
Poco a Poco ..... little by little

Presto ..... very fast

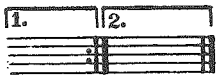
Relative Minor Scale ..... related to the Major scale because it has the same key signature, but begins on the 6th tone of the scale

Repeat Signs .....

..... repeat from the beginning



..... repeat between the pairs of dots and double bar lines



..... play the first ending and repeat from the beginning; then skip the first ending and play the second

Ritardando ..... *rit.* ..... gradually slow down

Simile ..... similar

Staccato .....

..... short, disconnected tones

Tempo ..... rate of speed

Ternary Form ..... a three-part form made of Sections A, B, A

Tetrachord ..... a four-note pattern: whole step, whole step, half step

Tie .....

..... connects notes of the same name for their combined value

Transpose ..... play in a different key than written

Vivace ..... lively

Certificate of Achievement

This certifies that

_____

has completed

Piano, Level 3

of

Bastien Piano Basics

and is promoted to Level 4.

This certificate is given in recognition of this significant achievement.

Date _____ Teacher _____